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20p

THE TIMES Tomorrow

A shameful expulsion: Lord Bethell asks why the Government repatriated a Romanian, knowing he would return to a communist political prison. What is the difference between illegal immigration and escape to political freedom?

And, Bye Bye Bechers? Alan Hamilton, from Aintree, looks at the Grand National, the race that has had more farwells than Frank Sinatra.

Plus, Roger Scruton: do doctors interfere with our mortality?

20 Poles apply for asylum

Twenty Poles have defected from the Polish cruise ship *Sicilia Batory* and applied for political asylum in Britain, the Home Office announced last night.

It could not confirm reports that as many as nine more might be in hiding for fear of being repatriated. **Back page**

French furious at travel curb

French travel agents have reacted furiously to President Mitterrand's proposal to limit French tourists going abroad to limit £190 in foreign currency. But there has been reluctant support for the rest of his austerity measures. **Page 4**

Crime watch

The Metropolitan Police are to start four pilot schemes in London based on the neighbourhood watch schemes which have drastically reduced burglaries in four cities in the United States. **Page 4**

Strike change

The TUC is circulating a proposal that the next Labour Government should make it illegal for employers to dismiss workers for going on strike. **Page 2**

Coal board chief

Mr Ian MacGregor, £48,500-a-year chairman of the British Steel Corporation, is expected to be confirmed today in his new role as head of the National Coal Board. **Page 15**

Aid arriving

Relief agencies said their aid was reaching Ethiopian drought victims and there was no evidence that it was going to the Soviet Union. **Page 7**

Invader's story

General Mario Menendez, military governor of the Falkland Islands during the Argentine occupation, has defended his troops' performance, saying they did all they could with what was available. **Back page**

Free access

Pedestrians are to have free access to Land's End until a dispute over an alleged right of way is resolved between its owner and the district council. **Page 3**

Ripper doubt

Irish police have sent West Yorkshire police a copy of a Dublin magazine containing allegations that some of the 13 murders for which Peter Sutcliffe, the Yorkshire Ripper, was convicted committed by another man still at large.

Dollar decision

The United States Federal Reserve Board faces a delicate decision today when it considers whether or not to increase money supply amid signs of renewed economic vigour. **Page 15**

Czech dilemma

In Czechoslovakia, which is "on parole" after the Dubcek era, the authorities face a dilemma in having to accept fundamental changes in society to pursue the economic reforms they desire. **Page 7**

Leader page 11

Letters: On arms space race, from Mr M Eve, and Mr R Blackburn; test for death, from Dr C Pallas; Ethiopia, from Mr G Witherington, and Mr F Wachsberger.

Leading articles: Anthony Blunt: Iran and Iraq; the future of broadcasting.

Features, pages 9 and 10: Mutual distrust in Moscow; the soldier who joined the Greens; why MPs should take flights; prepaid. Times profile: Willie Carson, man of a thousand fractures.

Obituary, page 12: Anthony Blunt

Home News	2-4	Law Report	20
Overseas	4, 6, 7	Press Bonds	24
Arts	12, 16	Religion	12
Books	13	Sale Room	12
Business	14-16	Science	17
Court	12	Sport	17-19
Crossword	24	TV & Radio	23
Diary	10	Weather	24

Recession coming to an end says confident CBI

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

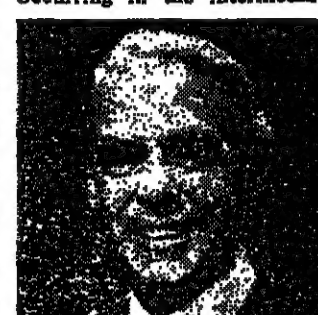
The Confederation of British Industry, accused by ministers last year of being too gloomy about the nation's economic prospects, issued a message of springtime cheer today and published some of its brightest industrial forecasts for three years.

With profits, output, exports and investment all showing marked improvements in the CBI's latest monthly trends inquiry, the employers' organisation was able to state that Britain is at last emerging from the worst recession since the 1930s. Industrialists are more confident than at any time in the last year that they are not seeing another false dawn.

The trends inquiry, conducted in the two weeks before the Budget, shows that while manufacturing activity remains at a low ebb, output expectations are stronger than at any time since the summer of 1979.

It added: "Anecdotal reports from CBI regions confirm that a widespread recovery in demand and output could be underway." Orders are now said to be rising in most sectors including heavy industrial goods market, although the chief beneficiaries so far of the apparent upturn are the consumer goods and retail sectors.

Sir James Clesminson, chairman of the CBI's economic situation committee, said: "I warned last month that not too much should be read into one month's results. But these latest figures confirm that for much of



Sir James Clesminson: Rise in demand confirmed

goods sector. More companies in the chemicals and allied industries are now reporting above rather than below normal overseas orders.

Since last November, the number of firms with excessive finished goods stocks has declined steadily and the pre-

sent balance of 12 per cent is the lowest since November 1979. Similarly, a positive balance of 16 per cent of firms expect volume of output to rise rather than fall in the next four months, the highest since June 1979.

Another encouraging sign is that domestic selling prices appear to have stabilised despite the increase in demand. Although 32 per cent expect prices to go up in the next four months, 63 per cent say there should be no change.

The regional reports, while confirming the upward trend, remain circumspect. The deeply depressed West Midlands said: "Firms are aware of the possibility that the apparent upturn is simply a repeat of 1982 with restocking in the first quarter giving the misleading impression of recovery. While the general level of activity is undoubtedly rising, it must be emphasized that the increase is from a very low base line - the fourth quarter of 1982 - and the general mood is one of caution."

However, there are clear indications of growing optimism among companies who see that the prospect of lower oil prices, the start of a recovery in the all-important United States market, and improved British competitiveness after the fall in the pound, will combine to spark a consumer and reselling led to recovery in world trade.

Continued on back page, col 3

MPs to hold talks on Alliance leadership

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

With the leadership of the Liberal and Social Democratic Alliance again in question after the Darlington by-election, senior Liberals are waiting to learn from a meeting at Westminster tomorrow whether Social Democrat MPs may prefer Mr David Steel as potential Prime Minister to their own leader, Mr Roy Jenkins.

The 40 MPs of both Alliance parties are to hold their first joint discussion of who should be overall leader, and when an announcement should be made.

Since shortly after the two-party alliance was formed, and until recently, the assumption among the majority of both parties, and the unpublished agreement between the two leaders, has been that Mr Jenkins, with his ministerial experience, would be the right choice as leader of the putative Alliance government.

But many Liberals have not accepted that and Mr Steel, aware of this, has hesitated to commit himself in public to the second position.

SDP makes swift choice of new candidate

From Tim Jones, Cardiff

The Social Democratic Party have selected a new candidate for the Cardiff, North-West, by-election, less than 48 hours after the resignation of their original candidate.

Mr Jeremy Anthony, aged 45, a solicitor from Cardiff, will now contest the safe Conservative seat for the Alliance in the by-election, which could take place on May 5.

Mr Anthony, who is married with five children, has been active in local community politics for many years. He had been chosen to fight Cardiff, West, at the general election. That nomination may now go to Mr Jeffrey Thomas, SDP MP for the Aberdare constituency, which is to disappear under boundary reorganisation.

The selection meeting was hastily arranged after to original SDP candidate, Mr Nick Jenkins, a local headmaster, announced on Friday, 10 days

after his selection, that he was resigning for health reasons.

Mr Jenkins, a bachelor, who weighs 16st and has blood pressure problems said: "Looking at the way the SDP candidate was treated in the Darlington by-election by the other parties, I don't think it would be wise for me to fight the seat."

No date has yet been set for the by-election, caused by the death of Mr Michael Roberts, Under-secretary of State for Wales, but the three main parties and Plaid Cymru have all chosen their candidates.

The Conservatives have selected Dr Martin Parry, the founder chairman of the Conservative association in the new seat in Deira, where his brother, Mr John Parry is the prospective Liberal Alliance candidate (the Press Association reports).

Minister is victim of boundary changes

By Our Political Editor

The redistribution of parliamentary seats, on the recommendation of the boundary commissions claimed its first ministerial victim at the weekend, when Mr Jock Bruce-Gardyne, Economic Secretary to the Treasury, said that he would retire from Parliament at the next general election rather than continue the hunt for a winnable constituency.

Mr Bruce-Gardyne is MP for Knutsford, which he won at a by-election in March 1979 after the death of Mr John Davies. He was chosen from more than 250 applicants. Before that he represented South Angus for 10 years.

After the decision to abolish the Knutsford seat, Mr Bruce-Gardyne exercised his right to be on the shortlist for selection in two new seats carved out of the constituency. Earlier this month, he and Mr Mark Carlisle, former Secretary of State for Education, were passed over for the new Tatton seat in favour of Mr Neil Hamilton of the Institute of Directors.

Then, on Friday, Mr Bruce-Gardyne was beaten again, for the new and equally safe seat of Congleton, by Mrs Ann Winterbottom, wife of Mr Nicholas Winterbottom, MP for neighbouring Macclesfield.

Mrs Winterbottom, mother of two sons aged 22 and 18 and a daughter aged 12, now at boarding school, was chosen on the first ballot from a shortlist of three. Her other rivals were Mr William Cash, a London solicitor, and Mr John Higginson, a Congleton town councillor.

Afterwards Mr Bruce-Gardyne told friends that he would give up the chase for a seat.

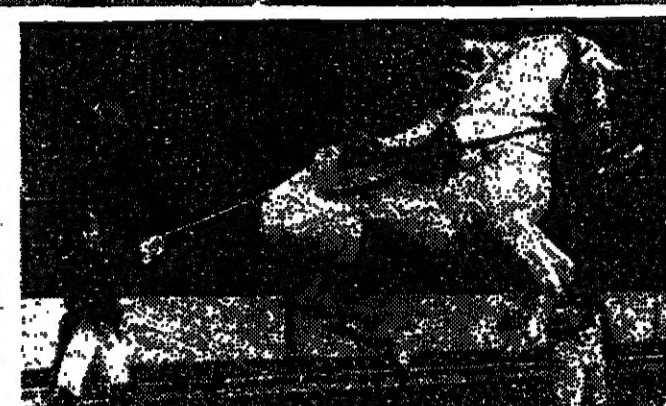
Last night, Mr Graham Elliott, a former chairman of the Knutsford Conservative Association, said the decision was a very sad one.

Mr Gary Waller, Conservative MP for Brighouse and Spenborough, which also disappears in the boundary changes, has been selected as prospective candidate for the enlarged seat of Keighley.



Lippizaner horses die in epidemic

A mysterious herpes virus has struck the stud farm of Austria's famous Lippizaner horses (above), killing 30 and leaving a number of others seriously ill. So far, the Royal Spanish Riding School in Vienna, where the dancing Lippizaner stallions are trained (right), has been unaffected, A.P. reports.



As a team of veterinary surgeons yesterday began preventive inoculations, Dr Othmar Schmechlik described the disease, rhinopneumonitis, as "atypical" in incidence, adding that Agriculture Ministry officials are mystified about the cause and rapid spread of the epidemic. It has struck Lippizaners alone.

The virus, which is related to strains such as genital herpes in humans has killed five brood mares and 25 foals since the beginning of March. Five other mares appear to be infected and could die at the 220-horse farm, located at Fibel in south-western Austria.

"Once an animal is infected, there is no way of countering the disease," Dr Schmechlik said.

The ancient Lippizaner strain originated in the sixteenth century in what is now Yugoslavia, with the crossing of choice Arab and Spanish horses.

Illness sweeps Arab schools

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

More than 300 Palestinian schoolgirls from the occupied West Bank town of Jenin have been taken to hospital over the past 72 hours suffering from a mysterious illness. Local Arab leaders have blamed it on gas or other form of chemical attack launched by militant Israeli settlers.

As the epidemic continued to sweep through the town's girls' schools yesterday, the Israeli army imposed a strict curfew on the area, which houses 40,000 Arabs. The security measures were ordered after protesters demonstrated against the alleged poisoning attacked Israeli vehicles with sticks and stones.

According to one Arab resident who spoke to a reporter of the Palestinian newspaper, *Al Fajr*, terrified local residents were describing the incident as "the Sabra and Chatila of the West Bank". The rumors had swept through the town by noon yesterday that the alleged poison could cause sterility to women, and this added to the state of panic. It was being said that Israeli extremists are using a gas employed by the Americans in Vietnam.

The incident, the most bizarre of its kind since the West Bank was conquered in 1967, was feared likely to have serious consequences in a region where tension between Jews and Arabs has been running dangerously high recently.

According to Israeli sources, two Israeli women soldiers were also affected by the illness, which in a few cases has been serious. The illness has caused dizziness, vomiting, watery eyes, and headaches, but last night there was little in the way of hard fact to go on to explain the outbreak.

Blunt left no spy list, friend says

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

Professor Anthony Blunt, the fourth man in the Philby affair who died at the weekend, aged 75, may have helped and protected Soviet espionage in Britain through his work in MI5.

Assessing his importance, a senior figure in the intelligence community said yesterday that Professor Blunt, who was exposed in 1979, did "a good deal of damage" during his days in the security service during the Second World War.

He gained access to far more than his colleagues realized and would have been able to tell the Russians of many security operations against the Germans and neutral countries. At the same time he could have passed on anyone who was suspected of being a communist agent in Britain, warning of counter-espionage operations and protecting the Communist Party from MI5 interest.

The source said: "He reported all manner of things we were up to. He must have seen more than anyone calculated."

Mr Brian Sewell, a close friend, said the professor had considered writing his autobiography but abandoned the project. Mr Sewell said no list of other possible spies or contacts had been left by the professor and he doubted if personal papers of note remained.

Professor Blunt died at his home in London on Saturday. He is to be buried at Kingston, Surrey, on Wednesday.

In 1979 his espionage role was publicly revealed by Mrs Margaret Thatcher after questions prompted by Mr Andrew Boyle's book on the Cambridge spy ring.

Although a suspect after Guy Burgess and Donald MacLean fled to the Soviet Union in 1951, hard evidence could not then be found against him.

Leading article, page 11
Obituary, page 12

War of words on defence in space

From Mohsin Ali, Washington

The war of words between Washington and Moscow intensified yesterday when the State Department firmly rejected Soviet charges that President Reagan's new proposals for missile defence in space would violate the 1972 anti-ballistic missile pact.

The State Department said it regretted that Mr Yuri Andropov, the Soviet leader, had distorted the substance and intent of the President's proposal.

"We regret the tone and content of the Soviet leader's response," said the statement.

President Reagan had made clear that his aim was to explore the possibilities for reducing reliance on destabilising offensive ballistic missile systems and not "disarm" or gain unilateral advantage over the Soviet Union, as suggested by Mr Andropov in an interview in *Pravda*.

"The President foresees this research effort taking place on a very broad time scale and the task may not be accomplished before the end of the century," the statement said.

"The research effort the President has in mind will be carried out consistent with our obligations under the ABM treaty, which does not prohibit research into ballistic missile defence concepts. Indeed, the Soviet Union's effort in this area far surpasses those of the US and only the USSR has a deployed ABM force, around the Moscow area."

Taking up other points made by Mr Andropov, the statement said: "Although Mr Andropov characterizes as 'a deliberate lie' US statements that the USSR had failed to observe its proclaimed moratorium on deployment of intermediate range ballistic missiles, the fact is that when Mr Brezhnev (the late Soviet President) announced the moratorium in March 1982, the USSR had approximately 300 SS-20s."

Today, there are 351 SS-20s threatening US allies and France in Europe and the Far East and additional deployments are in progress. Moreover, new SS-20s continue to be deployed throughout this period both in the European portion of the USSR and at other bases within range of Western Europe."

The statement said that contrary to the assertion that the US seeks to make the West European countries "nuclear hostages" it was clearly the Soviet Union that had such an intention.

"The US and its NATO allies, on the other hand, have sought nothing more than to secure a balance - through arms control if possible or through deployments if necessary - to ensure that the West Europeans do not become 'nuclear hostages'."

Dangerous path, page 6
Letters, page 11

John le Carré's disturbing new thriller - a daring departure... a triumph... The Middle East as it is and as le Carré portrays it

THE MAGAZINE

The world's greatest fictional spymaster... complexity and brilliance... the most extraordinary that le Carré has yet written... not only a spy story; it's a political novel and a love story, too

NEWSWEEK

A wonderful achievement... The most mature, inventive and powerful book about terrorists-come-to-life

THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW

...a work of enormous power... fiction on the grand scale

WASHINGTON POST

...a writer of elegance and importance, whose work transcends the genre

LOS ANGELES TIMES

John le Carré

THE LITTLE DRUMMER GIRL

Hodder & Stoughton £8.95



Scarcity of key labour feared after recession

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

British industry is likely to experience a shortage of skilled workers when the long-awaited economic upturn comes, the Manpower Services Commission says today. Companies are being urged to adopt "best practices" to retain and recruit key staff.

A report, commissioned by the commission, recalls that during the last period of improved economic activity from 1977 to 1980 firms could not find enough time-served craftsmen with the right experience and the right personal characteristics.

"In the subsequent period of economic recession (mid-1980 to mid-1982) there have been few signs of strategic changes in company manpower policies designed to deal with those shortfalls," it says.

"It is our judgment, therefore, that in any future upturn, despite the considerable numbers of redundancies, these labour markets would quickly come up against similar problems. It is difficult to see how any significant upturn in demand of the kind which caused problems of 1978-80 would be worked."

The survey, carried out by the University of Sussex Institute of Manpower Studies, reports that despite widespread redundancies, paradoxically there is no pool of labour stocked with a surfeit of the right craftsmen.

"An unknown proportion have undoubtedly found work elsewhere, perhaps by displacing less-skilled people. An equally unknown proportion will prefer not to return to the industry which shed them, the rest the usual mismatches will proliferate, the report suggests.

The investigators have discovered a "pronounced shift" in the manpower policies of firms. Companies are assuming that such a pool of skilled men with preferred experience and personal experience exists when research suggests that it does not.

Firms have moved from a long-term strategic policy to a short-term tactical policy. "Changed economic circumstances now mean that more firms' current employment levels are being set much closer to actual, immediate production needs."

"They have, so to speak, 'exported' their precautionary stocks to the local labour market. The firms themselves will therefore need to resort to external recruitment more quickly in any upturn. But the skills which were formerly on tap are no longer under control there, and will in any case have atrophied. Some will be deemed unemployable, simply because they are unemployed."

The net effect of those policies will be to produce a shortage of key skills, such as electronic maintenance craftsmen, multi-skilled craftsmen and technicians-engineers in particular.

Firms will be unable to recruit such people, and ought to think more carefully about their long-term policies, the survey argues. The commission suggests a number of "best practice" for adoption by managers and unions alike, such as the introduction of better scales for craftsmen based on service and linked to further training.

"Craftsmen and Draughtsmen, the end of Shortages" (Manpower Services Commission, Moorool, Sheffield S1 4PQ, £1.50).

Tax critics answered by Aitken

By David Hewson

Mr Jonathan Aitken, the new chief executive of TV-am, replied yesterday to complaints that most of the shareholders in the company holding his family stake in the station are based in the tax haven of the Netherlands Antilles.

In a statement issued by Aitken (English), the family's private company, Mr Aitken said that the shareholding was the result of legitimate international tax planning on the behalf of the late Lord Beaverbrook's Canadian estates and the overseas interests of the Aitken family.

The Netherlands Antilles company holds 98 non-voting shares in Aitken Telecommunications which, in turn, has 16.7 per cent, the largest stake of any investor, in TV-am. Mr Aitken said that Aitken Telecommunications was a British company which would pay full British tax on any profits it made.

Dispute means free Land's End access

From Craig Seton, Lands End

Pedestrians are to have free access to Land's End, in spite of a £1.50 admission charge to be introduced today, until a dispute over an alleged right of way is resolved between Mr David Goldstone, its new owner, and the district council.

Mr Goldstone, a London millionaire, paid £2.25m for Britain's most famous headland more than a year ago and has since invested another £1m in improvements, including two new exhibition centres. He announced his concession yesterday.

The new Land's End was officially opened last week, and visitors were to have been charged £1.50 each from today. But last Wednesday Penwith District Council surprised Mr Goldstone by announcing that its officer had been authorized to take whatever legal action was necessary to protect an alleged right of way across Mr Goldstone's property, from the end of the A30 to the coastal path at Land's End.

Mr Goldstone told The End

Spending and saving gains for exiles

By Nicholas Cole

British expatriates enjoy considerably higher spending and saving power abroad than they would if employed at home, according to a survey of Britons working overseas.

Forty-three per cent of those questioned are regularly saving or investing more than £500 a month, and just under a quarter of them have assets worth more than £30,000. They spend generously on duty-free goods, including watches, cameras, high fidelity and video equipment.

The survey of incomes and buying habits was conducted among 550 members of Expats International, an independent London-based service organization with about 4,000 English-speaking subscribers worldwide. More than half the respondents work in Saudi Arabia and other parts of the Middle East, while the remainder are mainly in Africa.

A picture emerges of the average expatriate as a married man in a permanent position, and planning to stay overseas for no more than three years.

Thirty-six per cent earn £10,000 to £15,000 a year, 33 per cent £15,000 to £20,000 a year, and 20 per cent £20,000 to £30,000. Only three per cent earn over £30,000 a year. Their disposable incomes, or the amount they have available for spending after meeting commitments, is generally higher than it would be in Britain because of lower taxation and benefits including free accommodation, food and travel.

Competition for positions offering such advantages is intensifying. Jobs overseas are becoming scarcer because of falling oil revenues and the consequent squeeze on national economies.

Expats International reports a steady return flow of British staff who have fallen victim to cost-cutting by their employers overseas.

The survey reveals a 17 per cent unemployment rate among expatriate Britons.

Job therapy defended

Probation at £87 a week

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

Steve had the look of an old lag. He rolled his cigarettes thickly, wore ear-rings and had tattooed L-O-V-E on the fingers of his left hand and H-A-T-E on his right as a tribal mark of recognition among those who have been inside. He had done his time for burglary and been mixed up in violence over drugs.

Mr James Todd, the south Yorkshire probation officer in charge of the scheme employing him, yesterday defended the payment of £87 a week wages by the Manpower Services Commission to offenders such as Steve, compared with the £36 to £40 Mr Todd says is available for unemployed single people on the dole.

A new commission scheme to provide wages of up to £60 for 10,000 offenders nationally was announced yesterday. After an outcry over alleged favouritism being shown to criminals compared with honest people who cannot get a job.

But Mr Todd told The Times: "We are showing that offenders are ready and willing to work within the law, given a chance."

Another offender employed by the probation service said that on his £88.22 a week commission wage, he was able to get married, help to furnish a house, had a holiday in Great Yarmouth last year and was spending his £300 savings on a honeymoon in Majorca.

Probation officers argue that paying offenders wages taught them the work habit, sometimes split matches in half to save money as people in prison do. But having come to the end of the year limit on commission wages, he is back on the dole. A lucky half dozen have graduated to administrative or more senior supervisory jobs with salaries of up to £6,500 paid by the probation service.

While in Lancaster prison on a three-year sentence Steve did



Mr Harry Hanwell, an instructor, watching a former offender working on his matchstick models. (Photograph: Neville Pyne)

chief probation officer, said: "In my experience employment is the best therapy we have ever had."

Steve no longer rolls his cigarettes thickly, nor does he split matches in half to save money as people in prison do. But having come to the end of the year limit on commission wages, he is back on the dole. A lucky half dozen have graduated to administrative or more senior supervisory jobs with salaries of up to £6,500 paid by the probation service.

While in Lancaster prison on a three-year sentence Steve did

a course on applied social studies run by Lancaster University. In Sheffield, he taught social skills on a probation scheme. His pupils learnt how to shop around for bargains, read electricity meters and else out money to pay bills.

Other offenders were paid wages by the commission to supervise gardening and decorating given free by probation-run teams at homes of delighted disabled people or pensioners. A third group under supervision repairs toys for children in play groups and hospitals.

Police raided home of blind woman in error

From Our Correspondent, Liverpool

Police officers left a blind garden fence like a pack of pensioners trembling with fear. There were two officers when they raided her home by mistake, it was disclosed yesterday.

Mr Eva Firmin, aged 66, a great-grandmother, of Westfield Crescent, Runcorn, Cheshire, said: "The sitting room door flew open and someone ran in and shouted: 'Have you had a break-in?'"

"Luckily my friend was with me. I am sure had I been alone I would have had a heart attack. When my friend said it was a policeman I thought my husband Billy had been in an accident."

"It would not have been so bad had they come back and explained what happened."

Mrs Firmin's friend, Mrs Edith Abram, aged 66, of Cherry Tree Avenue, Runcorn, said: "Police were jumping over

Triffid-like hogweed on the increase

By John Young,
Agriculture Correspondent

Giant Hogweed, which bears an alarming resemblance to the fictional Triffid, is spreading faster than ever, according to the North of Scotland College of Agriculture.

The plant, which grows up to four metres high, with leaves more than a metre wide, was brought from the Caucasus as a garden ornament at the end of the last century. When handled, its bristles release large quantities of sap which make the skin highly sensitive to light and can cause anything from a mild rash to painful blisters.

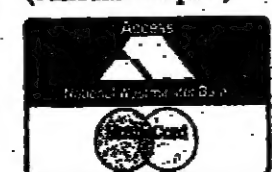
Each plant produces about 5,000 seeds, which over the years have colonized riverbanks and road and railway embankments.

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London to test US-style 'watch and warn' scheme to deter crime

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

The first signs of a neighbourhood watch and warning scheme are expected to go up in London soon.

Supi Brian Turner, head of Metropolitan Police crime prevention, and Det Insp Peter Barker are back from the United States preparing plans based on neighbourhood watch schemes which are cutting crime there.

Four pilot schemes are to be started in different parts of London, incorporating the best of American experience. In the west side of London, one of the four cities the officers studied, there was a 61 per cent decrease in burglaries and a 55 per cent drop in overall crime.

Supi Turner favours street signs on the American model and stickers for people to put in their windows as a deterrent to crime. He sees the scheme being linked with plans for people to mark their property invisibly with a new device that can show up the identification under infra-red light. In London, the identification marks will be based on the postal code.

The report is expected to call for discussions with the Association of Chief Police Officers to decide on common easily recognizable designs for street signs and stickers throughout the country where watch



THIS STREET IS PATROLLED BY
CIVILIAN OBSERVATION PATROLS.

The American sign
that cut crime

schemes are started.

As in the United States, the Metropolitan Police will mobilize local people and a volunteer coordinator. The report will tell how American police train the public to watch out of suspicious activity by strangers.

People are given lists of neighbours' names and telephone numbers, so that they can be easily alerted or checks made to see if things are happening in their absence.

The police recommend making thieves' targets more secure and advise on new locks

or perhaps extra vandal-proof lighting to illuminate night-time "no-go" areas for residents.

In Detroit there are mobile patrols of neighbourhood watchmen and women linked by citizen's band radio with a basement headquarters. If car patrols see a crime, including mugging, they flash lights and sound horns and do not get out themselves to tackle criminals but call police.

Sir Kenneth Newman, Metropolitan Police Commissioner, who wants neighbourhood watch schemes introduced in London, has made it clear he is against vigilante-style policing by civilians.

The much-publicized "Guardian Angels" in America are not expected to be copied in Britain. In New York they wear red berets and white T-shirts and patrol dangerous subways and pavements in groups.

There is a precedent for the neighbourhood watch going back to Saxon times, the origin of justice by the people for the people, when the equivalent of today's watch coordinator was the tithingman.

Laws of Edgar passed at the end of the tenth century said: "If there be a present need, let it be made known to the tithingman and let all go forth to where God may direct them to go. Let them do justice to the thief, as it was formerly the enactment of England."

Lady Olga challenges Greenham women

By Nicholas Timmins

The women of Greenham Common face a challenge from the firmly Conservative quarter of Debut's and the ranks of Conservative MPs and would-be MPs.

Lady Olga Maitland, aged 38, gossip columnist of the *Sunday Express* and the eldest daughter of Lord Lauderdale, has formed a group called Women for Defence. It is to appeal for "a pound for peace" to the women of the county to provide speakers at women's meetings.

Its first meeting will be at Westminster Cathedral's conference centre tomorrow. Lady Olga, who says she founded the group after visiting Greenham Common in January to write a piece for the *Bow Group* magazine, said the peace movement had been so successful that "women are very anxious and need reassuring".

The bomb, she said, was "something we have got to learn to live with and be sensible about. Women are being very emotional, but if they knew and understood the facts, they would understand more about why we need defence".

The group's founders include Mrs Angela Rumbold, the Conservative MP for Merton, Mitcham and Morden, and two prospective Conservative parliamentary candidates, as well as Lady Olga.

The group, she said, had been financed by herself although the husband of one of the founders, a financial consultant, had lent an office and telephone in Lincoln's Inn Fields.

The Ministry of Defence is preparing a large security exercise this weekend (the Press Association reports), when the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament plans a peaceful blockade of the Royal Ordnance factory at Burghfield, near Reading, and the Greenham Common base.

A former paratrooper has launched the first CND branch exclusively for ex-servicemen. Mr John Stanleigh, aged 63, who fought at Arnhem, has recruited 30 Second World War servicemen.

Mr Stanleigh, from Mangotsfield, Bristol, said: "Many of the people in CND are too young to know what war is really like, so they lack credibility."

Guide to houses in distress

By Tony Samstag

Inadequate legislation and grants designed to preserve Britain's architectural and historical heritage mean that many national treasures are destined to be sold off piecemeal or, worse, to decay into little more than a venerable eyesore, according to the newly revised *Which? Heritage Guide*, published today.

The editors of the guide list a number of "houses in distress", including Mavisbank, near Edinburgh, "a masterpiece by William Adam... but now no more than a shell after a fire in 1973". Belford Hall in Northumberland, unoccupied since the army moved out in the 1940s and now vandalized, and Hammerwood Park, near East Grinstead, East Sussex, locked and barred for some time.

"though it has just gained a new owner and all may be well". Plainly, the editors note: "It is with concern that we have deleted entries from the guide as properties have come on the market."

"Our travels have taken us to places where we have made a detour to look at crumbling mansions, often in idyllic settings..."

The *Which? Heritage Guide*, Consumers' Association and Hodder & Stoughton, £5.95.



Mr John Banham:

'Judge me on the figures.'

The Commission, which comes into existence next week, is a by-product of the Government's enthusiasm for de-nationalizing and for cost effectiveness. It has two tasks.

One is to take over the traditional book-keeping work done until now by the District Audit Service, and inject ideas and people from private accountancy. The other is to conduct value-for-money studies showing councils that they can run schools, repair roads and collect rates more cheaply.

Because of local government's sensitivity about its "independence" the commission is a quango, separate from its paymaster, the Department of the Environment.

Councils not cutting spending, Tory says

By David Walker, Local Government Correspondent

A senior local authority executive yesterday broke ranks to claim that, contrary to belief, there has been no cutback in council spending in recent years.

Mr Tom Caulcott, chief executive of the Conservative-controlled Birmingham City Council, said that capital building plans were smaller, and there had been some reduction in the number of council manual workers numbers, but the global totals showed current council spending to be buoyant.

"Why don't the figures support what is our own feeling," he asked a conference organized by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy at St Andrews. "Perhaps we are all expecting constant expansion to go on, and certainly that has come to an end."

In an address that is certain to provoke the ire of fellow officials and councillors, Mr Caulcott argued that central government had been more successful than councils in reinventing back its spending.

Councils had been extremely thorough in reducing their building programmes which were only a fraction of their size in the mid-1970s. But everyone now realized that capital spending cuts had gone too far and the country's economic infrastructure was suffering, Mr Caulcott, a former Treasury

COUNCIL AND CENTRAL GOVERNMENT SPENDING COMPARED

Year	Local Gov	Central Gov
1978-79	102	95
1979-80	104	97
1980-81	107	100
1981-82	109	100
1982-83	111	102

1978-79=100
*including social security and defence

Civil Servant criticized accountancy procedure for masking the problem.

Citing Birmingham's success in reducing the cost of its refuse collection by using the threat of privatization, and its problems with white-collar council workers in the National and Local Government Officers' Association, Mr Caulcott said the threat of unemployment was a potent weapon for council managers intent on cutting costs.

But he added: "There is a common misconception in Britain at the moment that power is in the hands of white-collar unions. They are the ones who could, in a trial of strength, make it very difficult for our complicated machinery of government and society to continue."

Plea to switch fuel policy

By Our Political Correspondent

Mr Robert Adley, Conservative MP for Christchurch and Lynton, said yesterday he would ask the Prime Minister to change the direction of government policy on reducing the level of lead in petrol.

He was told last week in a Commons reply by Mrs Lynda Chalker, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, that it would be cheaper and quicker to fit cars with stainless steel exhausts, with a built-in filter, than to switch to lead-free fuel.

Vehicle production costs would increase by about £75m a year in each case, but lead-free fuel would force an increase in petrol consumption of about

280 million gallons a year, costing drivers £475m. The filter system could be introduced five years ahead of any switch to low octane lead-free petrol.

Mr Adley, vice-chairman of the Tory backbench transport committee, said he would ask the Prime Minister, if it was thought necessary to reduce lead emissions from cars, to do so "by making compulsory the fitting of stainless steel exhausts to motor vehicles in order to speed up the process, reduce costs and achieve the benefits of additional environmental advantages".

Country sports: 3

Uncomfortable facts of rural life

The economies of field sports have an uncomfortable message for their defenders. Hugh Clayton, Environment Correspondent, explains why in the last of three articles about the new survey commissioned by the Standing Conference on Countryside Sports.

There is a clear, inverse relationship between the politics and economics of country sports. It is that the more politically contentious a sport, the smaller its contribution to the economy. That pattern emerges clearly from the published summary of the survey commissioned by the standing conference, and it is reinforced by the full report that exists only in draft form.

There is little political pressure against angling, which accounts for about two-thirds of the £958m thought to have been generated in direct expenditure on country sports last year. Shooting, which also has few political opponents, accounted for more than £200m.

Angling also supports well over half of the 88,000 jobs thought in the survey to depend directly or indirectly on country

sports. Shooting is responsible for almost 21,000 jobs. Hunting, which faces a strong campaign for its abolition, brings in little more than a tenth of the money and supports little more than a tenth of the labour force.

Courting, which is in greater political danger than any of the other sports in the survey, is too small to register in the summary of the main report. The draft of that document records that it

supports only 43 jobs throughout the country. The sports most at risk of abolition on political grounds thus have the slimmest basis from which to claim that they are vital to the rural economy.

Hunts often claim that they are vital to the fabric of the economy, and that abolition of hunting by law would throw out of work many hunt servants and many workers in associated trades like saddlery and clothing manufacture. But the scale of the business shown in the survey suggests that such an upheaval would be far smaller than that caused by the reduction of farm workforces through mechanization since 1943.

Courting looks extremely vulnerable. Its supporters can lead little impact on economic life or on wildlife conservation. National spending on courting is thought to have been £1.3m in 1980 while last year hunt members spent £1m on horsehoes alone.

The survey is certainly exhaustive. Its compilers, say that between 30 and 400 artists are thought to be concerned with sporting and natural history pictures. Their survey reflects the continuing pro-

perity of the sporting press. It attributes annual sales revenue of more than £2m to *Horse and Hound*, which covers racing as well as hunting, and well over £1m to the smaller *Shooting Times*. It sensibly avoids the argument that the equestrian world is a complex pattern of interlocking parts, and that if one is removed, the pattern will collapse. Thus point-to-point and steeplechasing are supposed to depend on the existence of hunters in pursuit of live quarry.

Cobham Resource Consultants, which compiled the survey, cheerfully admit that many of its figures are based on estimates. "For no sport was there a single list of individual participants which would have enabled sampling to be undertaken on a simple random basis." The value of birds kept by members of shoot syndicates or of rabbits shot for food by farmers on their own land is almost impossible to assess.

Countryside Sports (Standing Conference on Countryside Sports, College of Estate Management, Reading, Berkshire, £3; full report to be published later at £40).

Concluded



Palm Sunday Mass: The Pope, holding his pastoral staff and blessing some of the 80,000 pilgrims in St Peter's Square for the outdoor Mass yesterday. A special altar was erected for the Palm Sunday service.

Mitterrand's austerity measures

From Diana Geddes, Paris

Furious reaction to tourist curbs

France's verdict on President Mitterrand's new economic measures is unanimous: they constitute an entirely new policy of austerity (despite the President's statement to the contrary) and represent the toughest set of government restrictions introduced in the country for many years.

No one has yet accused the President of lying when he promised last Wednesday that there was "no question of introducing some new form of austerity" and that the Government would continue its existing programme, adopted only to the rigours of the present circumstances.

The single measure that has prompted the most comment and criticism is the limit of 2,000 francs (£190) per adult per year and 1,000 francs per child on foreign currency destined to be spent abroad. A further 1,000 francs per person may be taken out of the country in French currency on tourist trips abroad. Business trips are exempted.

The measure has been interpreted as a direct attack on the individual's right to travel. It has also been severely criticized by the Association of Foreign Tourist Offices in Paris, which described it as "a veritable catastrophe" and it would put in jeopardy more than half of the 18,000 jobs in the industry.

The President's spoke of conducting a three-fronts: against inflation, the trade

deficit, and unemployment. There is already widespread fear, however, that the fight against unemployment is going to be relegated to second place.

Many commentators find it difficult to see how an increase in unemployment can be avoided when this year's planned economic growth is to be cut from 2 per cent to between zero and 0.5 per cent. It is estimated that every one percentage point cut in growth leads, in the absence of compensatory measures, to an increase of around 70,000 in the number of unemployed. Just over two million are unemployed in France at present.

It is also considered inevitable that the new measures, which include the introduction of compulsory savings and an income tax surcharge, will lead to a fall in real income and thus in living standards, despite the Government's promises to maintain these at least until the end of 1983.

M. Jacques Delors, the Finance Minister, has already made it clear that there is no question of compensating workers for any loss of real income due to an increase in prices above the Government's target of 8 per cent this year. The famous "safeguard clauses" written in workers' contracts, guaranteeing that compensation, now appear to be null and void.

There are signs of strong resistance from the unions. The

white collar workers' union, the CGC, said that the draconian austerity of the Government's new programme was designed simply to repair the damage of its previous errors, and was unacceptable.

The socialist CFTD union accused the Government of having sacrificed its essential goal of reducing unemployment, and said that it disagreed with its strategy. It described as "incomprehensible" the Government's failure to consult with the unions before announcing the new package.



M Barre: Grudging approval for the package.

The Communist-led CGT was more temperate in its criticism, describing the new measures as indispensable to tackle inflation, reduce the foreign trade deficit, and

finance industrial development, but it was nevertheless opposed to several proposals.

The Government should hit the rich harder and exempt more of the lower-paid, it added.

M. Raymond Barre, the former Prime Minister, and one of the three main opposition leaders, provided what will almost certainly be received as a welcome approval for much of the new package. Many of the measures appeared to be "in the right direction," he said. The Government has always vigorously denied the charge that it was adopting "Barnist" economic policies.

The Communist Party itself has been extraordinarily supportive of the Government throughout the crisis. While other newspapers on Saturday ran dramatic banner headlines talking in terms of "the knock-out blow" of the Government's new programme, *L'Humanité*, the official Communist Party newspaper, ran a discreet headline simply announcing: "Ten Government Measures".

After some hesitation, the Socialist Party, whose national executive committee met over the weekend, has also decided to support the new policies, though its resolution, adopted yesterday, also pointedly expressed the hope that the Government would "reinforce its fight against unemployment".

González overtures to Morocco

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

Señor Felipe González, the Spanish Prime Minister, goes to Morocco today for talks with King Hassan and his ministers, aimed at laying a basis for cooperation in the region.

The 48-hour visit is Señor González's first trip abroad as Prime Minister and expresses the Socialist's priority for improving relations with North Africa and ensuring the stability of the Maghreb.

Since last month's reconciliation meeting between King Hassan and President Chadli of Algeria, the importance to Madrid of not getting out of step with these countries has increased.

The rapprochement between Morocco and Algeria is particularly important to Madrid because of the prospect opened for settling the future of the Western Sahara.

The future of Ceuta and Melilla, Spain's enclaves on the North African coast, which are claimed by Morocco, will probably be raised. However, Señor González has indicated, for domestic reasons, that he does not want to talk about them or set parallels drawn with Spain's claim to Gibraltar.

Multicoloured Holi Day a trial for the girls

From Trevor Fishlock, Delhi

Millions of Indians will spend tomorrow splashing and dashing each other with coloured water and paint. This is the climax of the festival of Holi, a rambunctious and earthy rite of spring. But for thousands of women it is a frightening time and they stay indoors until it is over.

Holi is one of the most popular of Hindu festivals. At its most innocent it is an occasion when families, friends and neighbours squirt red, purple and green liquid at each other with the aid of syringes, or gently ambush each other with handfuls of coloured powder.

The revelry has its origins in ancient rites, symbolic of fertility and defecation. It also

celebrates events in mythology. Processions of young men, often the worse for drink, bang drums and sing lewd songs.

But Holi is also a time of boozing in some places, and gangs of youths go on the rampage, hurling balloons filled with dye at passers-by and bus queues, and at any young women they can find.

In Delhi police have been ordered to protect girls at colleges, but thousands of girls have been staying away from classes in the days preceding Holi for fear of harassment. They complain that in the past policemen have stood by and watched as gangs assaulted girls, tore their clothes and smeared them with paint.

Barney Clark 'a pioneer'

Seattle (Reuter). The widow of Mr Barney Clark, the world's first recipient of an artificial heart, said yesterday that candidates for the operation should not be deterred by her husband's death.

"I would advise them to go for it," Mrs Una Loy Clark said in a message of thanks to people who over the world who had sent tributes to her husband.

Mr Clark, a retired dentist

aged 62, died on Wednesday, 112 days after receiving the artificial heart.

Mrs Clark and her two sons, Gary and Stephen, and daughter, Karen, made it clear in a press conference that Mr Clark's willingness to undergo the operation was not motivated merely by his desire to live. He wanted to pioneer the operation, the good it might do humanity.

Sino-Soviet wind of change troubles Asean

From David Watts, Bangkok

The first breezes of the nascent Sino-Soviet rapprochement are blowing through the Association of South-East Asian Nations (Asean) and even some of the hardliners are regretting the collapse of the latest initiative, suggesting direct talks with the Vietnamese over Cambodia.

Those who spoke to Mr Nguyen Co Thach, the Foreign Minister of Vietnam, at the recent Belgian contacts said Singapore had clearly sabotaged the possibility of talks with Vietnam, the me charitable believe Mr Rajaratnam had been attempting to put pressure on Hanoi to agree to the talks through publicity.

Singapore responded positively to the original suggestion of the talks and appears to have taken a hopeful attitude in closed door discussions during last week's meeting of Asean and

and their Sino-culture is only a veneer. The change has clearly been spotted by Indonesia and Malaysia, those countries most immediately concerned with the behind-the-scenes initiative in Delhi prematurely revealed by Mr Sumanabha Rajaratnam, the second Deputy Prime Minister of Singapore.

Though a European diplomat closely concerned with the recent Belgian contacts said Singapore had clearly sabotaged the possibility of talks with Vietnam, the me charitable believe Mr Rajaratnam had been attempting to put pressure on Hanoi to agree to the talks through publicity.

Singapore responded positively to the original suggestion of the talks and appears to have taken a hopeful attitude in closed door discussions during last week's meeting of Asean and

EEC foreign ministers in Bangkok. Like Malaysia and Indonesia, Singapore is aware that a solution of the Cambodian question, one of the tests of faith between Moscow and Peking, is perhaps the most easily solved international dispute between the two. If there is such a prospect an Asean solution to the Cambodia dispute might become both impossible and irrelevant and both Vietnam and the five would have to accept that "China would be able to dictate the pace of change and the possibility that the Khmer Rouge would regain power".

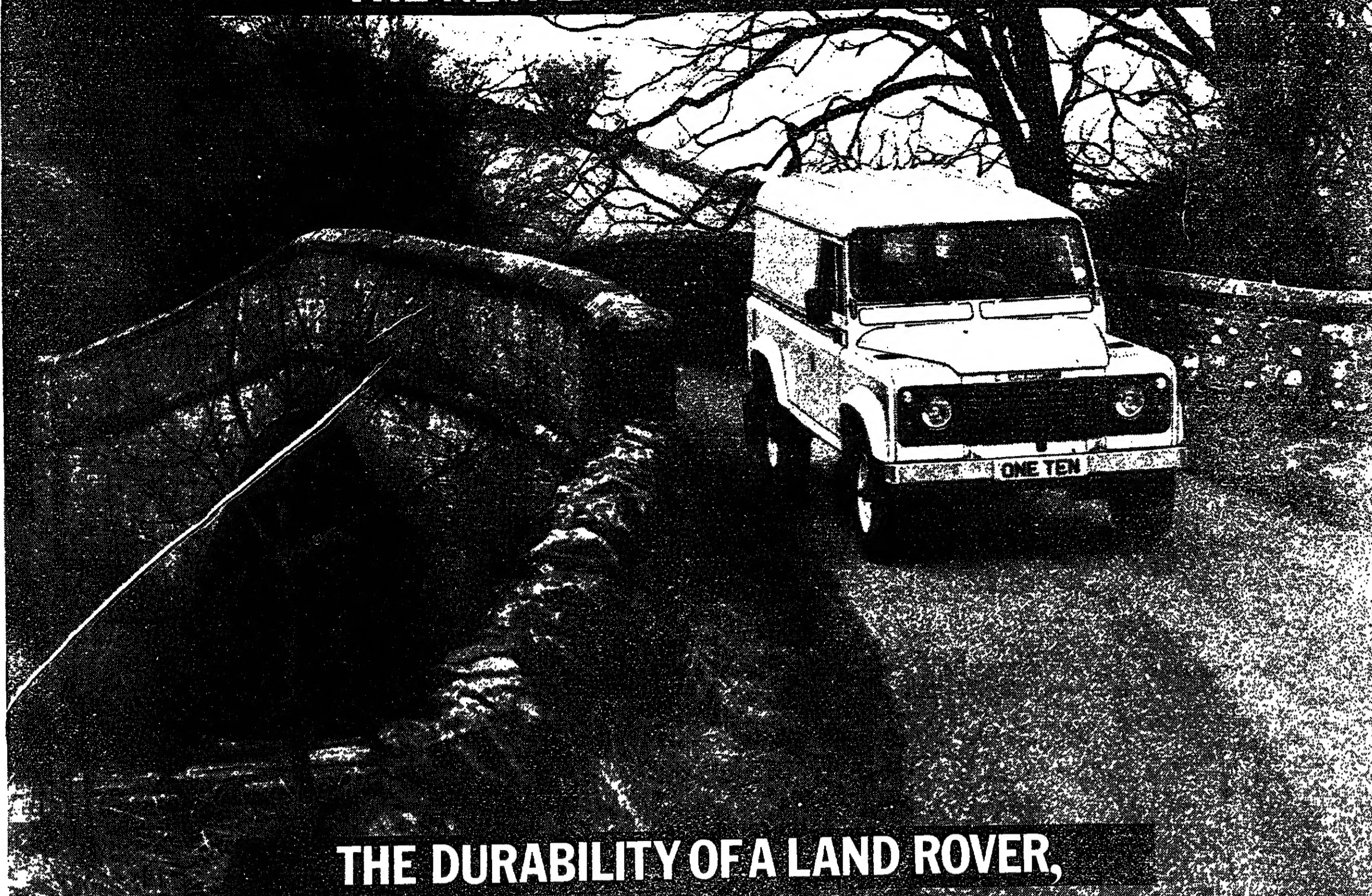
This apparent shift and the debacle resulting from the Delhi contacts has had the immediate effect of splitting Asean dramatically. This time clearly Thailand is diametrically opposed to talks, that is, in the

minority, with the Philippines on the periphery more hurt at lack of consultation than anything else.

The reason for the disenchantment of the other countries is clearly illustrated by the reaction of the Chinese Ambassador to Hanoi when told of the new initiative. "Thailand will never accept this," gesturing emphatically.

Or, as a Hanoi-based Western diplomat put it: "The Thai Foreign Ministry is like an overseas department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry." And the Thai Foreign Minister, Air Chief Marshal Sittithi Savetsila, underlined Thailand's desperation by telling his European colleagues that Vietnam must recognize the coalition government of Prince Sihanouk, a ludicrous suggestion totally unacceptable to Hanoi and calculated only to annoy.

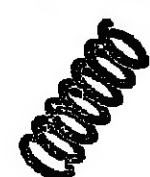
THE NEW LAND ROVER ONE TEN.



THE DURABILITY OF A LAND ROVER,



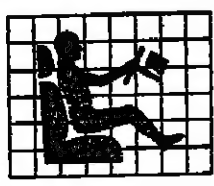
ON THE SUSPENSION OF A RANGE ROVER.



COIL SPRINGS



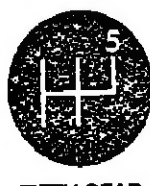
ALUMINIUM BODY



RESTYLED INTERIOR



IMPROVED STEERING



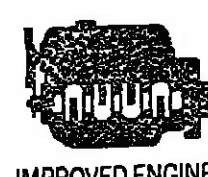
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Andropov determined to assert his authority but the intrigues persist

From Richard Owen, Moscow

An important meeting of the Central Committee is expected to take place in Moscow, shortly, amid growing signs that Mr Yuri Andropov is determined to show that his authority in the Kremlin is unimpaired.

Informal sources said the meeting would decide policy and personnel changes. It will be the first party plenum since November, when Mr Andropov made his first policy statement as leader.

Some say that nearly five months after taking over, Mr Andropov is keen to demonstrate that although he is 68 and not in the best of health, he is not necessarily a caretaker leader, as some senior party members have begun to suggest privately. The subterranean shifts of post-Brezhnev policies are beginning to surface, and will crystallize around the Central Committee meeting, which sources said would take place in April.

Twice last week political rumours flared up and were doused by the Kremlin, only to flare up again. Some were based on a hasty misreading of the signals. Others, including reports of Mr Andropov's poor health, have been confirmed. Senior Soviet officials told correspondents that the Soviet leader had had "influenza" earlier this month, but other sources report that he suffered from a kidney ailment.

Yesterday Mr Andropov published an interview in *Pravda* rejecting President Reagan's proposals for an anti-ballistic missile defence system. This followed the release on Friday of a photograph of a meeting between Mr Andropov and Senator Daniel Ortega, the Nicaraguan leader, in which the date was deliberately shown on a desk calendar.

These attempts to show that Mr Andropov remains firmly in charge of the Kremlin's affairs are being accompanied by what appear to be the faint beginnings of an Andropov personality cult. Mr Andropov has so far largely kept out of the limelight, but his portrait has begun to appear in public, together with quotations from his speeches on giant red placards on some Moscow streets.

Rumours and intrigues persist, including one report (since discounted) that a woman tried to assassinate Mr Andropov in his private office. "What is significant is that someone somewhere is putting the rumours about," commented one senior Western diplomat. Some of those now manoeuvring for power in the post-Brezhnev era are wondering whether to link their political fortunes irrevocably to a man who walks with a stoop and sometimes appears gaunt.

Mr Andropov, however, has the loyalty of the KGB and the armed forces, and controls the Politburo through an inner circle of close supporters. These include Mr Gromyko, the Foreign Minister, who (for the

time being at least) combines the post with that of First Deputy Prime Minister.

Other ministerial and party positions may also change hands. There is a question mark over the future of Mr Nikolai Tikhonov, the Prime Minister, who returned unflustered from a trip to Belgium on Friday, but is a relic of the Brezhnev era. Soviet television showed his return by concentrated on the welcoming party, including Mr Gromyko.

Other figures on the drama include Mr Geidar Aliyev, who has made enemies as Deputy Prime Minister since November. General Fedotkin, the KGB chief, who is spearheading a campaign against corruption, and Mr Konstantin Chernenko, Mr Andropov's defeated rival for the leadership who has recently reemerged into the limelight after a period of obscurity.

Among the vital issues at stake are the future of the economy, arms spending, and ideology, a subject on which Mr Chernenko recently chaired a meeting of Soviet block officials in Moscow.

UN chief arrives: Senior Javier Perez de Cuellar, the UN Secretary-General, arrived in Moscow yesterday for talks with Mr Andropov which are expected to focus on Afghanistan. AP reports Mr Gromyko and other Soviet officials welcomed him.

Trade surplus: The Soviet Union has published figures showing its greatly increased trade surplus with the Third World in 1982 resulted from an all-round cut in imports and a greater concentration of trade with political allies. Reuter reports. There was an increase in imports from Japan by more than 30 per cent, to a total of 2.9 billion roubles (£2,400m).



Mr Tikhonov: Unflustered

Reagan 'treading dangerous path'

From Our Own Correspondent, Moscow

Mr Yuri Andropov yesterday firmly dismissed President Reagan's proposal for a more defensive American nuclear strategy based on anti-ballistic missiles (ABMS) as unrealistic and extremely dangerous.

Mr Andropov's remarks took the form of an interview in *Pravda* which rebutted point by point Mr Reagan's speech last Wednesday proposing research and development of ABMS systems on Earth and in outer space. Observers said the *Pravda* interview was partly intended to show that Mr Andropov remained in personal command of Kremlin policy.

Mr Andropov said that although Mr Reagan's proposals for a more defensive strategy might seem attractive to the layman, they did not appear so to "those who are conversant with these matters". In fact, American strategic nuclear

forces would still be developed and upgraded "at full tilt" in order to acquire a first nuclear strike capability.

Washington wanted to use ABMS defences to destroy "the corresponding strategic systems of the other side". This would develop the Soviet Union of the ability to deal a retaliatory blow and would therefore "disarm the Soviet Union in the face of the American nuclear threat".

Mr Reagan's new concept would, if implemented, "open the floodgates to a runaway race involving all kinds of strategic weapons, both offensive and defensive", Mr Andropov said.

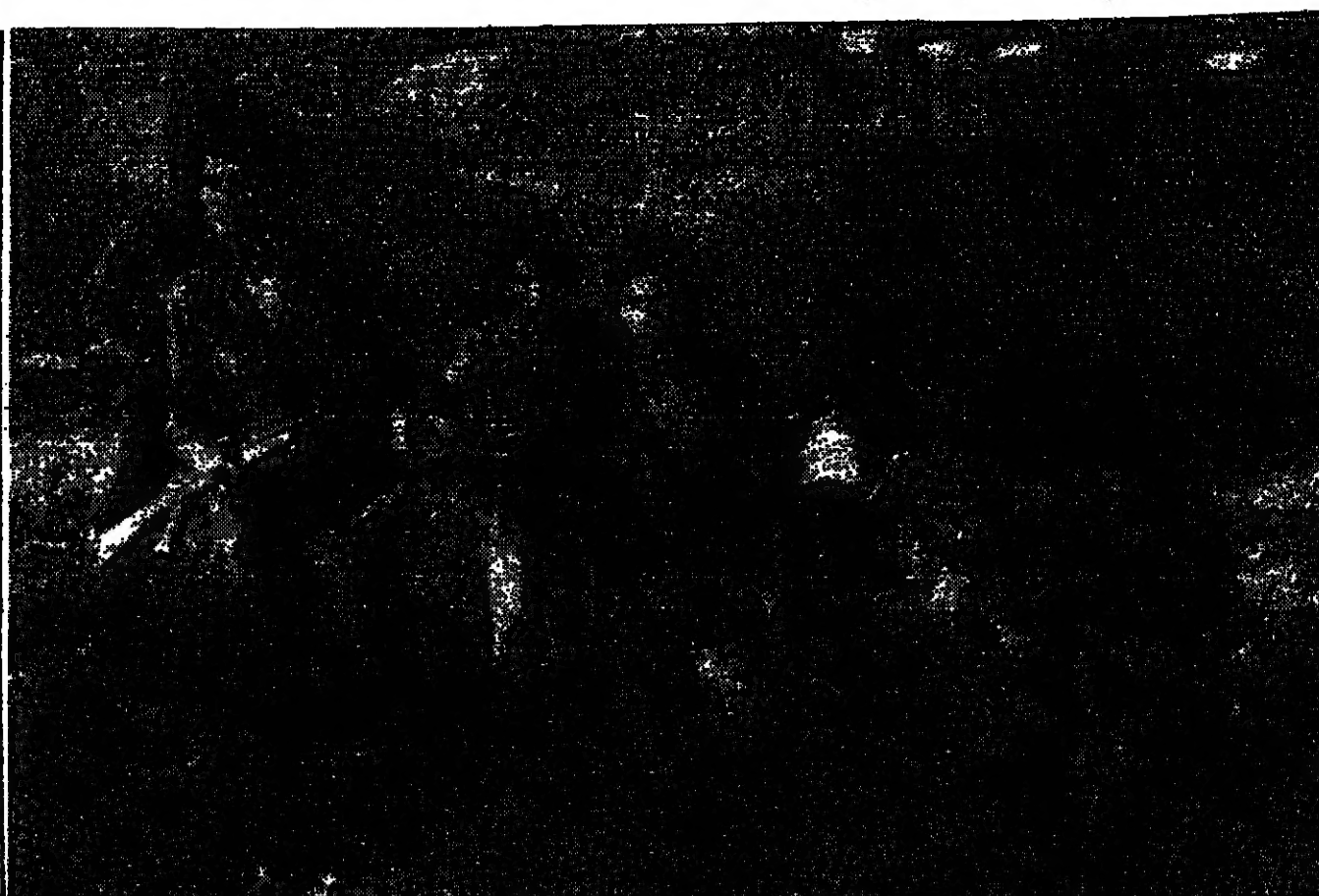
Mr Andropov repeated charges by Tass last week that development of American ABMS would violate the arms control treaty of 1972. Both sides had recognized that "only mutual restraint in the field of

ABM defences will permit progress in limiting and reducing strategic systems". The Reagan administration was treading an extremely dangerous path, and was treating the issue of war and peace flippantly.

Mr Andropov warned Mr Reagan that there should be no mistake in Washington about Russia's determination to prevent any American attempt to "gain military superiority over the Soviet Union".

"We will never be caught defenceless," the Soviet leader said. "It is time the Americans stopped devising one option after another in the hope of finding the best way of launching nuclear war and winning it." Mr Andropov told *Pravda*. "This is not just irresponsible, it is insane."

Letters, page 11



French doctor killed in Nicaragua

Countering the "contras": Nicaraguan Army reservists on patrol duty against right-wing guerrillas (known as "contras"). As the rural sweeps continued a French doctor was killed in crossfire during a clash 180 miles north-east of Managua in the central mountainous region, Señor Tomás Borge, Interior Minister said, Reuter reports. Four soldiers were killed and 17 civilians wounded in the fighting the minister added.

Señor Borge identified the Frenchman as Pierre Grosjean, and said he was in the area under a French Government aid programme to conduct research into mountain leprosy. The clashes occurred just outside Matagalpa province, the scene of heavy fighting in the past month between troops and a 2,000-man force of "contras".

SAN SALVADOR: Two American journalists were arrested here yesterday.

day police said their possible links with Salvadoran guerrilla groups were being investigated.

Miss Joan Ambrose Newton and Mr T J Western were picked up at Mr Western's home by plainclothes Treasury police, an American Embassy spokesman said. Miss Newton works part-time for the BBC, and Mr Western, who is 32, and comes from St Paul, Minnesota, for Associated Press Radio.

Basques kidnap King's friend

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

A Spanish aristocrat and close friend of King Juan Carlos has been kidnapped. The ETA Basque terrorist organization claimed responsibility.

Yesterday the family of Señor Diego Prado y Colan de Carvajal said they were waiting for word from the ETA. Señor Prado was snatched from his home on Friday.

"It seems that the motive is economic and not political," Señor Manuel Prado, his brother, said. "Police said they were first informed of the kidnapping by a call from the Zarzuela Palace, the royal residence. King Juan Carlos arrived yesterday in Palma, Majorca, to begin the royal family's Easter holiday break."

On Saturday, in a telephone call to a Bilbao radio station, a spokesman for ETA's military wing claimed responsibility for the kidnapping, saying that Señor Prado, aged 53, had been seized because he belonged to the "Spanish oligarchy" and because of his relations "and

those of his family with the Spanish royal house".

If it is confirmed that ETA is responsible, it will be the first big foray in Madrid by the Basque organization since last year.

Señor Manuel Prado said ETA involvement could not be ruled out - the kidnappers had intended to seize him and not his brother, who was added, "a man without means". Señor Manuel Prado is a former head of Iberia, the state airline, and a former senior government official.

Four young men pretending to be policemen and showing fake passes, using a technique similar to that of an ETA gang which last year blew up a Madrid telephone exchange, seized Señor Prado in the garage of his Madrid flat.

Two of them stayed behind after the kidnapping for about three-quarters of an hour, intimidating the porter. According to police, this gave the other two time to take their victim out of Madrid.

On their mother's side the Prado brothers are descended from Christopher Columbus.

Señor Diego Prado was a former chairman of the Madrid Banco Descuento which in November, 1981, was taken over by the banks' deposits guarantee fund.

In March last year he and three other officers of the bank were detained by the police fraud squad after charges had been made, following auditing by the guarantee fund, that the bank had over-valued property in a business deal. All were subsequently freed and the charges dropped.

Señor Prado was the second businessman to be kidnapped in less than a week. On Saturday the family of Señor Jesus Guilbert, a 55-year-old Basque factory owner, who was seized by the Anti-capitalist Autonomous Commandos, an organization close to ETA, received a letter saying he was well and urging them to speed up "negotiations". This was taken as a reference to ransom money.

US delays Egypt butter sale

Cairo (Reuters) - The United States will delay subsidized farm export deals, such as the recent sale of wheat flour to Egypt, to avoid antagonizing the European Community. Mr John Block, the US Agriculture Secretary, said yesterday.

"We did not come here to antagonize. That's one reason we're not charging ahead with a subsidized dairy deal for Egypt", he said.

Mr Block, who is in Cairo during a 10-day visit to north Africa and the Middle East, has been under pressure at home to fight the Europeans by dumping American dairy products on world markets.

But, according to a US Department of Agriculture briefing paper, the Egyptian Government believes that the US is merely using the threat of a dairy sale to put pressure on Europe to end export subsidies, and does not intend to conclude the deal.

Bahrain at risk from big oil slick

Bahrain (Reuters) - A huge oil slick drifting south from two damaged Iranian oil wells is now about 60 miles north of Bahrain and is likely to hit part of the island's north coast in two weeks, Gulf environment officials said.

The slick is drifting at a speed of six miles a day. It is estimated to contain 100,000 barrels of oil spread over an area of about 14 square miles and the wells are still gushing out some 5,000 barrels a day.

The two wells' one hit by a ship last month and the other reportedly damaged by an Israeli attack on March 2, are in the Nowruz area, of Iran's main oil export terminals on Kharg Island. Gulf governments fear fishing grounds may be ruined and desalination plants which supply drinking water could be put at risk.

Argentina jails critical colonel

Buenos Aires (Reuters) - A retired army colonel has been sentenced to 45 days detention for criticizing Argentina's military rulers, the independent agency Noticias Argentinas reported.

It quoted relatives as saying that Colonel Juan Jaime Cesio began serving his sentence yesterday at a tank regiment's base at Magdalena, 40 miles south of here. In an interview with the satirical magazine *Humor*, he was quoted as saying of former President Galtieri: "Galtieri went to the United States before he became president but turned out to be a poor pupil."

The exploding Easter eggs

Lerouville, France (AP) - A woman trying to prepare Easter eggs upset her neighbours by putting a pot on the stove to boil, forgetting about it and going to bed.

When the boiling water evaporated, the eggs shattered, causing a series of small detonations. Thinking their village was being attacked, her neighbours armed themselves with guns and sticks until police arrived.

Ecevit visa

Ankara (Reuters) - Mr Bulent Ecevit, the former Turkish Prime Minister, said he has been given permission by martial law authorities to attend a Socialist International congress in Portugal next month. He has been jailed three times since the 1980 coup for criticizing the military Government.

Royal holiday

Sydney (Reuters) - The Prince and Princess of Wales spent a quiet Sunday with nine-month-old Prince William at the end of their first week touring Australia. Prince William has been staying with his two nannies in a country retreat at Woomarama, lent by an Australian businessman.

Love on wheels

Aarau, Switzerland (Reuters) - A trailer bearing drawings of a reclining pair of lovers has been banned here as a distraction to traffic.

On one side lay a woman with the inscription "Anita is thinking of Albert". On the other was a man with the words "Albert is thinking of Anita."

Peace gesture

Bogota (Reuters) - Colombia's largest left-wing guerrilla group, the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, issued a list of 56 kidnapped people they are holding and said all would be freed soon. The move is seen as a step towards peace talks with the government of President Betancur.

Summit of left

Paris - The heads of Socialist governments in Europe are to meet in Paris on May 18 at the invitation of President Mitterrand to work out a common socialist response to world economic problems.

Goodwill visit

Peking (AFP) - Mr Thomas ("Tip") O'Neill, Speaker of the US House of Representatives, arrived here with a 45-member delegation for an eight-day friendship visit.

Pym for Gulf

Abu Dhabi (Reuters) - Mr Francis Pym, the Foreign Secretary, will pay an official three-day visit to the United Arab Emirates starting on April 4.

Dancer defects

Malmö (AP) - An unnamed Estonian ballet dancer on tour in Sweden left his troupe on Saturday and requested political asylum.

Snow in summer

Zurich (Reuters) - On the day that Europe began to summer time, snowstorms caused chaos on the Gotthard motorway through the Swiss Alps as thousands headed south for an early Easter holiday. Traffic was halted as scores of cars became stuck on snow-covered uphill stretches.

We will win one day, Walesa says

Gdansk (AP, Reuters) - Mr Lech Walesa, yesterday told cheering Solidarity supporters that "the time will come when we will win".

Mr Walesa, who has recently sought to regain some of the prominence he commanded during the 16 months he led Solidarity, vowed to be present when the union's activists go on trial.

He was taking part with about 2,000 people, including many former Solidarity members, in the traditional Palm Sunday Mass at St Brigid's Roman Catholic church, near the Lenin shipyard, where Solidarity emerged in August 1980.

German nuclear plea to American bishops

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

As West Germans examine with scarcely veiled scepticism and bewilderment President Reagan's latest proposal for a laser beam defence strategy, two leading Roman Catholic politicians have appealed to American Catholic bishops not to publish a pastoral letter whose conclusions they say would make nuclear war more likely.

Dr Georg Leber, a former Social Democratic Defence Minister, and Dr Alois Mertes, the Christian Democratic state secretary in the Foreign Ministry, published a toughly worded open letter over the weekend to the national bishops' conference urging them to rethink their radical proposals for a nuclear freeze and for a unilateral American renunciation of the option of the first use of nuclear weapons.

The two men, leading figures in the German Catholic Central Committee, said many people in Europe shared the great anxiety over the second draft of the pastoral letter, which they said fanned the flames of Soviet propaganda and endangered peace by encouraging the Russians to attempt nuclear blackmail of Western Europe.

A pastoral letter from the American bishops, the political conclusions of which result in war and subjugation in Europe becoming more likely, presents

a challenge to our Christian conscience," the two influential politicians said.

The letter will be music to the ears of Germany's conservatives, who have been worried by the influence of pacifist thinking in the Roman Catholic evangelical churches in this country.

The letter was published as other senior politicians have been expressing palpable unease over the new Reagan strategy, which has been compared here to a "Star Wars" philosophy.

Both Herr Manfred Wörner, the Defence Minister, and Herr Egon Bahr, the SDP defence spokesman, have praised the emphasis on defensive rather than retaliatory strategy.

The Germans, like other Western allies, were taken by surprise by President Reagan's speech. They are worried that the new plans will distract the President from making new proposals in the Geneva medium-range missiles talks, which Bonn sees as far more pressing. A government spokesman characterized the laser-beam defence strategy as "music of the future".

Meanwhile Young Socialists, meeting over the weekend in the Ruhr for a German withdrawal from Nato, which they said had become a powder keg.

The cartoon in the pro-Athens government newspaper on Independence Day portrayed a Greek soldier in the turret of an army tank using a loud-speaker: "Now hear this," said the bubble. "We are not staging a readiness exercise, not a coup, not a putsch. We are just on our way to the parade."

It was not funny - at least not in a country where, after 17 months of Socialist government, one-half of the population seems to fear a military takeover, the other half a Marxist one-party state.

The mood of apprehension is almost palpable, more so in recent weeks after the Government suddenly mobilized left wing party stalwarts in an exercise to thwart a mock coup d'état, and after an unknown assailant killed Mr George Athanassiadis, the prominent conservative newspaper publisher.

Greek conservatives are hardly the kind of folk that surge into the streets to protest or demonstrate, even if some very cherished principles are at stake. Usually they keep to themselves, hoping for the best and drowning their sorrows in scotch and soda.

When nearly 100,000 of them, men and women, suddenly turn up at a murdered journalist's funeral in Athens, the Government "murderer" for five hours, then something must have gone drastically wrong.

What may have triggered the

manifestation could have been the brazen way in which the state-controlled television took pains to hush up the possibility of a political motive to the killing, to the point of making imputations on the victim's character, and firing his news editor for transmitting the Opposition's comments calling it a political assassination.

Last week's outburst, however, was clearly an accumulation of grievances. Greek conservatives, but also many Government supporters, now feel that the Socialist Government, after a year and half in power, managed to solve none of the major internal or external problems, certainly added new ones, and has sown the seeds of discord through its systematic effort to gain exclusive control of the country's nerve centres.

Mass dismissals and transfers of anyone in the state machine who is not "one of us", have not only unhinged the administration visibly, but have created a class of resentful dispossessed.

The newcomers are, themselves, trying to offset their own "guilt" by complaining that tax incentives to industrialists and the pay-freeze to the workers is not what they had bargained for.

Greece's international position remains in doubt. Party faithful complain that platform pledges to quit Nato and oust the foreign bases have been broken, while the Opposition warns that Greece's alienation from the West is playing into

the hands of Turkey which all Greeks regard as a security threat.

The prospect that the Government may collapse under the onus of its own contradictions has fanned speculation that there would be trouble whether it is overthrown or if it tries to hold on to power.

At this juncture, individual Greeks turn to President Karamanlis with an uncanny confidence that he will get them out of the mess as he did before. But Mr Karamanlis is a very concerned man himself, fearing as he does a resurgence of the discord that bedevilled Greek politics between 1925 and 1974.

Last week he had occasion to convey to Mr Andreas Papandreu, the Prime Minister, his worst fears, and the tone of their exchange was somehow reflected on their despondent faces as they watched the Independence Day parade, for all television viewers to see.

President Karamanlis clearly wants to avoid a confrontation with the Prime Minister, but there are limits - such as the risk of irreversible damage to Greece's links with the West or the ability of democracy to function properly in Greece.

The President is unlikely to repeat the mistakes of the 1960s which he watched from his self-exile in Paris. The Government's wear and tear is substantial but decisive.

called "green guards" try to cover them up.

The persisting uncertainty over the Government's real intentions - economic, military, or political - is unnerving for both its opponents and its disciples.

It is not just the political insecurity. Business confidence is undermined by promises to

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Greece bedevilled by doubt and division

From Mario Mediano, Athens

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The President is unlikely to repeat

Aid to Ethiopia still getting through, relief agencies say

By Richard Dowling

Aid is still getting through to drought victims in Ethiopia, relief agency workers said yesterday. An Ethiopian spokesman also denied reports that food is being used to feed the Ethiopian Army or diverted to the Soviet Union to pay for arms.

"We have nothing to send to the Soviet Union," Mr. Wuhib Muluneh, a spokesman from the Ethiopian Government said in London. "We are trying to distribute what we can to the three million drought victims. Whatever aid comes to us will not be diverted into any areas except those needing assistance."

An unnamed Ethiopian official who is seeking asylum in Britain claimed in a report in *The Sunday Times* that grain shipped by EEC countries to Assab, on the Red Sea, was being re-exported to the Soviet Union. The report also claimed that food aid from the EEC and the United Nations World Food Programme was recently found in Ethiopian Army Camps.

Mr. Wilfred Agnew, the Canadian Ambassador to Ethiopia, said that these reports had been bandied around for some time, and that his staff had kept a close eye on the ports and would know if it had happened.

Aid workers who have recently returned from Ethiopia agree that the Ethiopian Government is taking the drought seriously and that its Relief and Rehabilitation Commission, which distributes the food, is a credible organization.

However, Mr. Paul Renshaw, of Christian Aid, who has recently returned from Ethiopia, said it would be naive to imagine it was free from political influence, though he had no evidence of aid going seriously astray.

A spokesman for the Overseas Development Administration in London, which recently gave £250,000 aid to Ethiopia, in addition to £100,000 already pledged, said that these new allegations would have to be followed up.

He said that the British Ambassador and staff from other EEC countries in Ethiopia had travelled extensively in the country and had found no evidence to support earlier allegations that food aid was being misused.

But the idea that food goes directly from the donors to the mouths of the drought victims is far from the truth. A spokesman for the EEC in Brussels yesterday said that the 80,000 tonnes of wheat sent by the EEC to Ethiopia as this year's contribution was sold on the open market in Addis Ababa with the consent of the EEC.

The money raised was used to buy locally grown maize to feed the hungry. In this way, the EEC spokesman said, Ethiopian agriculture is helped and people in rural areas receive the food they are used to rather than imported wheat. It also cuts the cost of transporting the food across Ethiopia's mountainous terrain.

Letters, page 11



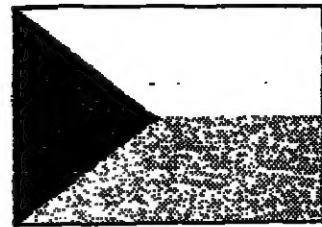
Earthquake survivor: An Iranian woman standing among the rubble after tremors devastated a string of villages 50 miles north of Tehran on Friday and Saturday. At least 30 people died and more than 100 were injured. Many of the dead were motorists caught in a landslide.

The communist dilemma

Prague haunted by the Dubcek era

Czechoslovakia, put "under arrest" after the heady days of Dubcek rule in 1968, is now on parole. ROGER BOYES writes from Prague. In this first article of a three-part series he describes the Communist authorities' dilemma in having to accept fundamental changes in society to pursue the economic reforms they desire.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA



Part 1: Economy

In the Prague tavern once frequented by the good soldier Schweik, Czechoslovakia's patron saint of passive resistance, there is a cartoon showing the trampled First World War private. "I've had five pints of beer, a couple of sausages and a roll," he is saying. "I'll just have a plum brandy and then I must really be going, because I'm under arrest."

In a sense Czechoslovakia was put "under arrest" when it was invaded by its fellow Warsaw Pact members in 1968. Now, after 15 years of "normalization", it is out on parole, rewarded for good behaviour.

Good behaviour, as measured by the Brezhnev code of etiquette, means excluding the factor of surprise from political life: no more rude shocks from Prague. In policy terms this has been converted into steady, unspectacular economic growth until the economy began to falter in 1980 only slight changes to the leadership installed after the fall of Mr. Alexander Dubcek, the isolation of dissident intellectuals from workers and, above all, regular grants of loyalty in the direction of Moscow.

By its own limited yardstick.

the normalization programme worked: the dissidents have been denied mass support, the Dubcek-reformers have been thrown out of the party or have left of their own accord; and there is as much controversy in the plenary sessions of the Central Committee as at a maiden aunt's tea party.

But normalization has also eroded the system's ability to respond effectively to change. As a result the Czechoslovak Government now faces three challenges, essentially in its economy but by extension in its political machinery.

First, by renouncing market levers after 1968 - as part of the general campaign to exorcise Mr. Dubcek - the Government has encouraged a false sense of immunity from world developments. Secondly, the Prague planners over-extended themselves, investing too much in too many projects. The result has been some 30,000 unfinished projects and a neglect of new technology. Finally, the Government failed to respond

to the explosion in oil and raw material prices.

All of this has sunk home now and the Czechoslovak Government is wondering how to change course without making it seem as if they are embracing Mr. Dubcek's policies of liberalizing the economy. Nuclear policy is being emphasized in the almost certainly unrealistic hope of giving atomic power a 30 per cent share in the country's energy supply by 1990.

Investment policy is now being concentrated on a few rather than a broad range of industries. A slight liberalization, dubbed "the set of measures", has been introduced to give managers more power.

But Czechoslovakia knows that it faces a stark choice if it is to secure the long-term prosperity of the economy. It can borrow money from the West to modernize its heavy industry - but it is reluctant to do so. The example of Poland is a warning beacon.

It can forget its growth targets, revise them downwards and tell the people to tighten their belts - but this offers little in the way of a solution. Or it can reform on a broader scale - giving factories the right to deal independently with the West and secure their own export markets, give farmers more a say in the running of agriculture and encourage private enterprise.

Timidity is the watchword - the hard currency debt is an official secret, corruption scandals rarely reach the newspapers and become part of the mouth-

to-mouth news system. But reform means to admit error. And, as the party leadership has been in power for so long, there seems no way of avoiding the buck. In Poland, Mr. Edward Giersek, the disgraced party leader, has been given the blame, but in Prague nobody has been disgraced for quite a while.

This naturally leads Western diplomats and informed Czechoslovak intellectuals to speculate about future changes in the leadership. The current scenario is that Mr. Milos Jakes, a



Dr. Husak: His successor is being groomed.

Prasidium member and an economic expert, is being groomed to succeed Dr. Gustav Husak as party leader.

At least three men in the Prasidium are in shaky chairs - either because of ill health or because they have lost influence - and could be replaced by people more wedded to the idea of reform, thus breaking the current deadlock between the relatively dogmatic and the relatively pragmatic leaders.

Next: Dissidents

UK queries Harare ban on reporter

By Henry Stanhope
Diplomatic Correspondent

Foreign Office officials are investigating the action taken by Zimbabwe police against Mr. David Blundy, a special correspondent of *The Sunday Times*, who arrived in the country a week ago.

Mr. Blundy, whose report "Zimbabwe Bleeds Again" was published in yesterday's paper, had his passport, notebooks, camera and personal papers seized during a raid on his hotel room.

Police told him they were operating under the Criminal Procedure and Evidence Act, which apparently does not require them to produce a search warrant.

Mr. Blundy is unable to leave the country but is free to move around Harare. The Foreign Office said in London that he had been visited by Mr. R. P. Ralph, the head of Chancery in the British High Commission. Mr. Blundy was suffering from chickenpox and was comfortable.

The Foreign Office said the High Commission had been told to make inquiries, "as a matter of urgency", with the Zimbabwe authorities.

HARARE: Zimbabwe's Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace stated its "grave concern" about human rights in south-western Metabeland, AFP reports.

"It is clear from evidence... that human rights in the affected areas are being severely violated and that men, women and children are being killed and injured without just cause", the commission said after its annual meeting on Saturday.

Frontline states seek support

From Susan MacDonald
Lisbon

Ministers from the six African frontline states, meeting in Lisbon over the weekend, accused South Africa of deliberate attempts to destabilize its black-ruled neighbours and the West of giving support to the apartheid regime which further endangered a worsening situation.

Mr. Frederick Shava, the Zimbabwe Minister for Planning and Development, said that South Africa continued to support groups sowing the seeds of dissent in the frontline countries, attacking and kidnapping civilians and blowing up installations.

He also accused Mr. Joshua Nkomo, the Zimbabwe opposition leader now in London, of thinking first of fleeing to South Africa at the first suspicion that his life was in danger, a charge which Mr. Nkomo has previously ridiculed.

The meeting decided to build up the Southern African Development Coordination Conference, whose members recently met in Botswana, as an alternative to trading with South Africa.

The meeting, which was attended by ministers from Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe, was designed to focus the attention of the West on the southern African situation. It was also attended by Mr. Sam Nujoma, leader of Swapo, the Namibian resistance movement, and Mr. Oliver Tambo, leader of the banned African National Congress.

Deposed Swazi leader flees to South Africa

From Michael Horsey, Johannesburg

Prince Mabandla Dlamini, the deposed Prime Minister of Swaziland, has arrived in South Africa with his family. Their whereabouts has not been revealed. Nor is it clear whether Prince Mabandla intends to ask for asylum in South Africa or to move on elsewhere.

It is the second time this month that a southern African politician has left his country in the midst of political turmoil. On March 8 Mr. Joshua Nkomo, the Zimbabwean opposition leader, fled secretly to Botswana, claiming that his life was in danger. He is now in Britain.

In Prince Mabandla's case, his departure seems to have been known in advance to both the South African and Swaziland Governments. Confirming the flight of the Prince and his family on Saturday, Mr. R. F. Botha, the South African Foreign Minister, said that they had crossed the border "in the customary way with valid travel documents".

According to Mr. Botha, the Prince is "tired and wants to be kept out of the way so he can think about his future", and has promised not to create problems for the Swaziland Government while he is in South Africa. For its part, South Africa would do nothing "to harm or damage our relations with Swaziland".

Prince Mabandla was replaced as Prime Minister last week by Prince Bhekimphe Dlamini, another relative of the late King Sobhuza II. Not much

else is known about him, except that he is said to have studied politics at Sussex University.

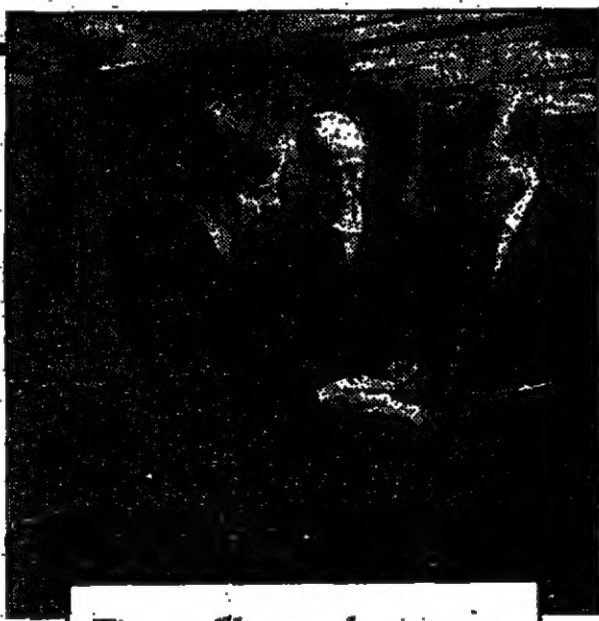
The new Prime Minister's main distinction is that he is a staunch supporter of the deal with South Africa on which King Sobhuza was working when he died at the age of 83 last August without a designated heir. This would involve the cession of South African tribal land and people to Swaziland in return for the latter's closing its borders to guerrillas of the underground African National Congress.

There was strong speculation in Swaziland last week, encouraged by some officials in the royal household, that Prince Mabandla might be put on trial for high treason in connection with the arrest of two members of the Liqoqo, the supreme council of state, on charges of sedition. The charges against the two men were dropped soon after Prince Mabandla's dismissal.

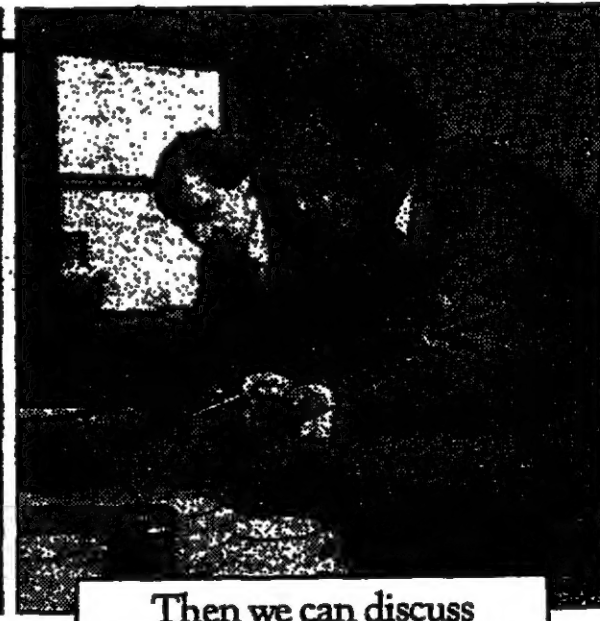
Suspicion of a strong South African connexion in the strife between the Liqoqo and the former Prime Minister was fanned when the news of his dismissal was broadcast on South African radio a week ago almost before anyone in Swaziland, including Prince Mabandla, was aware of it.

For several days Prince Mabandla, who had been the personal appointment of the late King, refused to accept that his dismissal had the approval of the Queen.

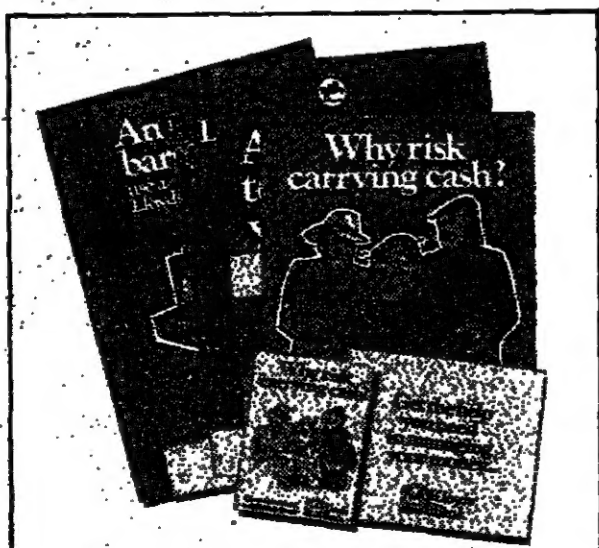
We'll show you how to save cash-by not paying cash



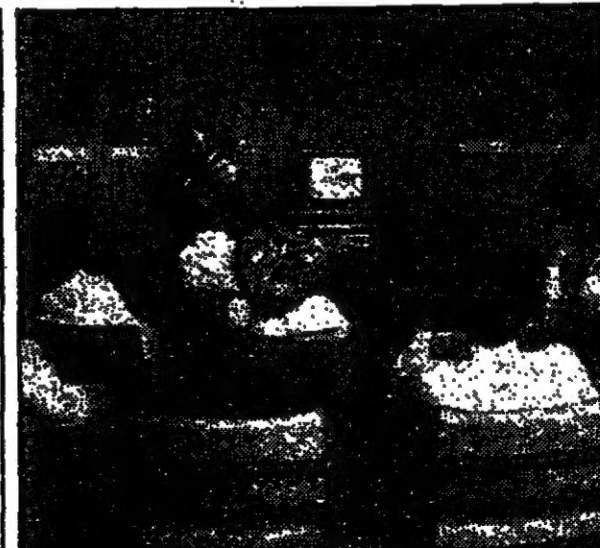
First we'll get to know your wage payment methods.



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program, we can show you the benefits of switching to different payment methods which could save your company more than £30 p.a. per employee.

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SPECTRUM

Tower-block slums are not the only victims of low capital investment and inadequate architectural research.

In the first of three articles, Charles McKean examines the disastrous consequences of Britain's building philosophy



LIVERPOOL METRO-POLITAN CATHEDRAL
Built 1967. Scaffolding on the roof last year indicated problems, possibly to do with mosaic, glass and concrete piling company



NEW SCOTLAND YARD
Opened 1967. Loose masonry panels may be replaced by metal facings



HILLINGDON
Condensation, degradation of external cladding and in one case basic instability have affected six estates built on the same system. Minimum cost of essential repairs: £8m



STRATFORD POINT
Cladding panels have slipped off this and a companion 14-storey block in the East End of London. More than 100 families have been moved out. May be demolished

Built for speed, without stability

Last month the Environment Secretary issued a public warning about the concrete frames of two proprietary mass-produced post-war houses. This week the Scottish Grand Committee is continuing its investigations into the causes of dampness in modern housing. Recently the National Consumer Council concluded that about one-third of all council homes suffer from one or more serious problems to do with their construction.

These developments follow the discovery of a series of well-publicized building failures. Throughout Britain, estate after estate is requiring examination, refurbishment, sale or even demolition. Glasgow's Easterhouse is out to homestead; Liverpool's Piggeries and Edinburgh's Martello Court have been sold; West Lothian's Murrayfield estate has had its head sliced off, and its torso converted into terraced houses; Newham's Ronan Point blew itself up; the Wirral's Oak and Eldon estates were the first to be blown up by others; but, in addition to further blocks in Newham, and scores of houses ranging from Hampshire to North Wales, it is probably goodbye to Fort Beswick (Manchester), farwell Hunstall Grange (Leeds), while in Nottingham the Balloon Woods is going up.

Nor are failures confined to public housing estates. Scaffolding has engulfed the Roman Catholic Cathedral in Liverpool, and the History Faculty

Library in Cambridge. The faulty facade of New Scotland Yard has been the subject of a recent lawsuit between landlord and tenant. Throughout the land there has been the sound of collapsing and falling flat roofs covering buildings from schools and factories to military establishments and shopping centres.

Building failures are not new. Most of our great cathedrals fell down — some several times. Blenheim is said to have leaked. Fonthill Abbey collapsed. And, whatever the critics of modern building might say, the rehabilitation of older properties is now revealing the extent to which major parts of our great heritage were jerry-built with quite absurd and appalling detailing, leading to extensive wet and dry rot. No age has a monopoly of building failures.

The cost of the current crop, however, far outweighs anything in history, and could amount to hundreds of millions of pounds. What we are now having to demolish is a substantial part of our principal achievement during the period of affluence in the 1950s and 1960s. What went wrong, and could it happen again?

The first of a triumvirate of causes was the vision, developed just before and during the last war, that production-line methods could be adopted

from cars to buildings and provide cheaper, quicker results than traditional methods.

The comparison between methods of house construction and the imagery of cars and car construction probably derives from Le Corbusier. But the war, with its urgent requirement for shelters, army camps and temporary accommodation of all types, provided the impetus, the political will and the money to develop the basic engineering techniques to make mass prefabrication a reality. It was also backed up by the apparatus of unquestioned authority. At the end of the war, Britain was left with devastated cities, a backlog of millions of slums, and a reservoir of technical talent demobilized from the army with skills in mass production. The authority needed to push forward was provided by the 1947 Town and Country Planning Act with its compulsory powers. All that really mattered, at this stage in planning, was pure provision of accommodation. Those daring to query what was provided would have been accused of ingratitude.

Over the next 15 years, prefabrication methods were developed throughout Europe into mass-production industrialized building systems. Some were extremely efficient. An English system could provide five complete flats in one week with a gang of only five workmen. The builders were justifiably proud of their

achievement. Yet speed, as it now turns out, was about the only virtue of system building. Even the costs only became lower than traditional building if the builders were offered truly gigantic sites — as in Southwark or Glasgow — to allow for economies of scale.

But houses are not like cars. They are in use, exposed to the weather, 24 hours a day; they are not sheltered by garages. To work, the systems required absolute perfection during construction for, as we now know, the weather would exploit every dent, every chip, every crack and every compression. But you do not often find perfection on a building site and, most tellingly, while cars have a first life of perhaps seven years, buildings are costed over 60 years. The original, simple dream was flawed.

The march of the systems spelled the end of traditional building, and the increasing mechanization of construction led to a decline in traditional crafts and in the training of apprentices. These were the imperatives behind a search for new materials — along with the government's cost-control methods, which led to an incautious reliance on the cheapest materials available.

The amount of research in the industry is depressingly low, making architects rely to a large degree upon manufacturers' own claims for their products. The story goes of one

building failure caused by the introduction of new window types: the manufacturer protested his innocence by showing test records at ground level; the window failed 14 storeys up, where wind pressure was entirely different.

Because concrete is such a useful and flexible material, it has been used on many buildings. It is also, however, frequently drab and ugly, so architects tended to clad it with tile and mosaic. Great care is needed if such items, with differential expansion rates, are to adhere to each other: falling tiles have been features at both Warwick and Cambridge universities.

A feeling has therefore arisen that a return to traditional building will somehow avoid building problems. Unfortunately, there have been almost as many failures in these schemes as in the system buildings. The term "traditional" is a misnomer. Bricks, plaster and mortar are all much harder now, and behave differently. Building regulations and increasingly complex servicing requirements inhibit the use of traditional detailing — even if a traditional craftsman could be found. A modern building hiding behind tile hanging and a pitched roof is still subject to the uncertainties of modern buildings.

Certainly, mistakes have been made.

Government agencies failed to realize the extent of climatic difference between various parts of the country and based their costings on a presupposed equality: yet in Aberdeen, the heating requirement is almost four times that in London; and the exposure conditions between Edinburgh and Glasgow varies by almost 100 per cent.

But there is no real evidence that the majority of building failures have been caused by adventurous experiments trying out new materials upon an unwilling public. Instead, the faults can be attributed to the fact that we do not invest in research, so that architects have to rely to a large degree upon what the manufacturers claim: to the fact that, as a nation, we spend about 40 per cent less than any other European country on our buildings; and to the fact that speed of construction with low capital cost took priority over attention to detail, the use of approved methods, and care in craftsmanship.

People who support a cheap, short-life society should not be too concerned when their plastic gutters get eaten by squirrels and their glazed plastic roofs are pecked by seagulls for the materials of most buildings constructed since the war have included those which are both cheap, and have a short life.

Tomorrow: The failure to anticipate social change

In Putney, a family waits for Greece to reopen the case of their daughter's death. Frances Gibb reports

The long struggle to the truth about Ann Chapman

It was one o'clock in the morning of October 19, 1971 when police arrived at the Putney home of Edward Chapman and his wife, Dorothy, with the news that their daughter Ann, a journalist, had been murdered while on holiday in Greece. By daybreak, he recalls, his semi-detached home was swarming with newspapermen. "I knew then, right from the beginning, simply because she had said she was going after a 'big story', there was something suspicious about her death."

For 11 years now that belief has led Chapman, a 72-year-old retired civil engineer, on a relentless pursuit of the truth surrounding his daughter's death: he believes that Ann, a 25-year-old freelance reporter with BBC Radio London, was killed by agents of the Greek military junta, then in power, who suspected her of spying; and that the man now serving life imprisonment for her death is innocent.

Tomorrow, after 14 trips to Greece and spending £6,000, almost all his life's savings, Chapman's efforts may finally be rewarded. The judges of the Greek Supreme Court will sit to consider a report on the case by the Chief Prosecutor. On the strength of it, they are expected to announce a retrial of Nikolaos Moundis, a former prison guard and notorious "peeping Tom", convicted of killing Ann Chapman during a rape attempt.

under duress. The Prosecutor concludes that Moundis is "most probably innocent". For the Chapmans, it has been a difficult fight. "We have been 100 per cent up against it," Chapman says. "The stock phrase, from both Labour and the Tories, has been 'We can't interfere with the Greek authorities'." Scotland Yard, his wife adds, once said: "You don't want to cause an international incident, do you?" Their luck has risen and fallen with the changing fortunes of the Greek government. Chapman divides the past 11 years into three periods: the black period from Ann's death to the fall of the junta and the Karamanlis government; the grey period up to July, 1978, when the Supreme Court rejected Moundis' first plea for a retrial by one vote; and, finally, a lighter period which began with the election of Andreas Papandreu, followed last year by the appointment of the new Minister of Justice, George Mangakis, who in particular has pressed strongly to reopen the case.

She had not been keen on making the trip, but something led her to a 'big story'

The breakthrough finally came when Richard Cottrell, European MP for Bristol, offered to take up the case, if necessary, to the European Commission on Human Rights. Both he and Chapman had a lengthy meeting with Mr Mangakis, who swiftly re-opened inquiries. Two months

later, in January this year, came the Chief Prosecutor's report.

What has kept them going is a faith that, eventually, the truth would come out. The death hit Mrs Chapman very badly. "I used to wander out and hope I'd be knocked down", she says. For almost two years she could not accept what had happened. "I told my husband, when he was visiting Greece — search the prisons, you might find her locked up there."

"I couldn't believe this had happened. Ann was a quiet girl, studious, not man-mad, with a good understanding of people — she read psychology at university... But her husband adds, 'perhaps naive as a journalist'."

Ann told her mother on her last evening she had been given a big story to follow up that would make her name as a journalist "all over the world". Who gave it or what it was remains a mystery. "She was placid by nature", her mother recalls, "but that time she was quite excited." She was on the point of making further explanations but then changed her mind, saying she would tell all on her return.

Ironically, she had not at first been keen to take up the offer of the Greek visit, paid for by the travel firm Olympic Holidays. She was offered the trip after meeting a representative of the firm on another story. "Ann was not keen to go and talk about tourism when they had that awful regime", her mother says. "Then she thought she would go, but would write about something else as well."

Her more serious journalism was to involve interviews with such people as Lady Fleming, whose release from prison was then expected daily, and prob-

ably others opposed to the military regime. She had made contacts to this end prior to leaving London: perhaps one of them had given her the tip for her "big story".

Her last movements on October 15 were to leave the Pine Hill Hotel in Kavouri to catch a bus into Athens at about 7.50 pm. She was going to meet the rest of the travel group for a meal. Two days later she was found, half strangled to her underwear, her arms and legs bound with wire, on a wastepaper bin beside the bus stop.

Outlining new evidence in the case, the Chief Prosecutor has said first that the death was intentional (Moundis was convicted of manslaughter rather than murder); that her death was 1½ hours after her last meal — consequently the murder was not committed where the body was found, as she had not eaten for some hours before leaving the hotel; and that scratches on her body support the view that the corpse was moved two to six hours after death.

This conclusion, that of Professor David Bowen, the pathologist, virtually rules out Moundis as the killer: by ten o'clock, two hours after Ann left the hotel, he was picked up by his father-in-law, a taxi-driver, in Athens.

There is also the unanswered question of why the murderer should linger to bind the limbs of the victim after death, as was the case; an event, the prosecutor says, which "is inconceivable with a person who found he had got on his hands an unwanted situation". Furthermore, the wire used did not match that which, in his confession, Moundis claimed he took from a fence.

Finally, there is a statement, made in 1976, of a police officer who claimed that in 1971 he was stationed in Corfu and was detailed to follow Ann while there.

She left her hotel to catch a bus. Two days later they found her, bound with wire

For his part, Ann's father is concerned about two other matters that lend strength to his case. The first is the missing tape. On the day of her death, Ann played to other tour members interviews she had recorded; according to one of them, the first was a conversation with the managing director of Olympic Holidays made prior to the trip. But this interview, innocent in itself, was missing when Greek police returned the tape to Chapman; as, perhaps, were others with it.

Then there is the missing key witness, Brian Rawson, then an Olympics Holidays employee, who reported Ann was missing. He did not attend the trial and left Greece in November 1971; in spite of repeated efforts through Greek lawyers, a private investigator and the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Chapman has failed to trace him.

Since he retired in 1979, the case has occupied most of Chapman's waking hours; either writing his book on the affair or planning his next move. Last week Ann would have been 37. "March is always a strain for us", Mrs Chapman remarks. This March may be different.

MORE OVER... Miles Kingdon

The divisions of humanity



Humanity has a compulsive urge to divide into two teams and kick hell out of each other, even if only a series of friendly matches.

East v West is very popular at the moment, as is men v women. U v Non-U has gone underground, though Left v Right is doing as well as ever. The trouble with all these divisions is that people take them far too seriously — it's only a game, after all — and that they don't impinge on daily life enough. What's the good of going out for a healthy session of us v them or haves v have nots if there's nowhere to play except Darlington?

I think the answer must be that we have got the divisions wrong. Divide humanity into two teams, by all means, but on a modest scale, which is how most of us live. Tentatively, I suggest that mankind can be more realistically split up into teams as follows.

Team Behaviour: Those who, when lots of people get in at a station, take their belongings off the seat where they have been lying, and those who put their belongings on an empty seat.

Holiday Snaps: Those who have the strength of mind to take newly developed photographs home before taking a look at them, and those who can never resist opening the packet straightaway under the amused gaze of the Asian chemist.

Zebra Crossings: Those who will never, ever venture on to a zebra crossing until the traffic has stopped and switched off engines, and those who step on to zebra crossings in order to make the traffic stop in the first place.

Is a Money Situation: Those who cannot bear being in the red and those who cannot bear being in the black.

The Sub-Marx Brothers Joke: Those who, after stating the blatantly obvious and having been greeted with the remark "You can say that again!", resist the temptation to say it again, and those who don't.

Inside Out, Or Outside In: Those who, when trying to fold a newspaper in a high wind, face into the wind and hold the newspaper by its two outer edges, and those who place their back to the wind and hold the paper top and bottom by the middle.

Paperback Problem: Those who fold paperbacks right back as they read them and those who treat books properly.

Separation Time: Those who, when told by a couple that they are getting divorced, commiserate with them, and those who congratulate them.

Ticket Stowage: Those who, when travelling by air, place their ticket in a special, but unusual place where they can always get at it and then always forget where it is, and those who don't. Those who check their ticket five times between arrival at the airport and boarding, and those who don't. Those who know in their heart of hearts they've forgotten something and those who never do.

Social Awareness: Those who, when called "Sir" by someone in a menial position, warm to the innate respect being shown, and those who are aware of the innate contempt being concealed.

Quiz Test: Those who automatically start slotting themselves into categories in a piece like this, and those who would rather die than get involved. Have you spotted the snag in all this? That you yourself don't fit either of the descriptions in any case? Well done! That's because in each case there is a third category I didn't mention.

The missing categories are, in order: those who take other people's belongings off railway seats, and those who insist on showing their snags to the Asian chemist; those who cross between zebra crossings; those who, in a theatrical interval, rush to steal someone else's drink who look first at the price of a pint; those who use the word "prestigious" to mean "dizzy at extreme height"; those who wait on a station platform at the place where the train buffet will stop, those who have no idea if they're overdrawn or not; those who can't remember what they've just said; those who crumple the paper into a ball and throw it away; those who tear off the pages as they finish them; those who think "I wonder which one I'll have to stay friends with?"; those who trust all air tickets etc to their companion; those who when called "Sir" reply "Or madam, as the case may be"; and those who go straight to the end to fiddle the score.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 26)

ACROSS

- 1 Dedication (11)
- 2 Just delivered (7)
- 3 Scornful expression (5)
- 4 Stage layout (3)
- 5 Flying weapon (1,1,1,1)
- 6 Moved smoothly (4)
- 7 Darker areas (6)
- 8 Oval cells (4)
- 9 Detailed description (4)
- 10 Incliner (6)
- 11 Circular band (4)
- 12 Kemel (4)
- 13 Cautious solution (3)
- 14 Loop (5)
- 15 Rice dish (7)
- 16 Covering cloud (5,6)

DOWN

- 1 Indian Prince (5)
- 2 Cut short (4)
- 3 Charged summons (4)
- 4 International match (4)
- 5 Colicoid (7)
- 6 Cleverly arranging (11)
- 7 Forerunner (11)
- 8 Excused (6)
- 9 Document (3)
- 10 Talk with enemy (6)
- 11 Junior mess (7)
- 12 Name (1,1,1)
- 13 Locomotive (5)
- 14 Welsh symbol (6)
- 15 God of love (6)
- 16 Employer (4)

SOLUTION TO No 25

ACROSS: 1 Railway 5 Sabot 8 Eve 9 Medulla 10 Lumber 11 Asia 12 Start 14 Inevitable 16 Persist 18 Robe 21 Rebut 22 Fanfare 23 Ed 24 Sord 25 Yields

DOWN: 1 Ramp 2 Indus 3 Well appointed 4 Years 5 Self assurance 6 Bathub 7 Theories 13 Airports 15 Rarest 17 Tally 19 Brawl 20 Near

PROFILE: Willie Carson

The man who came from the back

With an impish smile and a quip, Willie Carson's boyish moon-face, babbles on to a million television screens and into a million motherly hearts, right and common alike. If Buster Piggott is the most respected jockey, the genius Godfather of British racing - it is Carson, the Pretender, who is our best loved.

But he is 40 now, and the lines on his face presage middle age. He is possibly a millionaire, he recently married for the second time, and less than two years ago he was badly injured in a horrific fall. Yet he carries on, driving his Mercedes (it used to be a Ferrari) 40,000 miles a year to mount obscure horses at distant and empty racecourses for a share of tiny prize money. Why does he do it?

He hesitates a long time and his answer, when it comes, is uncertain. "I like winning. I like the adulation you get, the pets on the back. Of course I moan when I'm driving to some small meeting. I keep asking myself: 'Why am I going?' But I go. It's the way I was brought up. You've got to go and ride every day. You've got to strive, strive, strive."

He is no longer as hungry as he was. "I think some of my zest for everyday riding has gone. But I'm still hungry for the big winners. It would be nice to ride just in the important races. But when I find myself in a race, however small, and I'm going well, there's no lack of zest. Once the adrenalin starts pumping, it's just the same, whatever the race."

The praise and applause that are so important to him took a long time to arrive. His father was a warehouse supervisor for Fyfe's Bananas, in Stirling ("he used to pump gas into a roomful of bananas to make them ripen quickly"); his mother was a restaurant waitress.

There were no horse connections. "Every Scottish boy wants to be a footballer. But it became apparent that I was different from the ordinary boy because of my size. People kept saying: 'Aren't you wee, you ought to be a jockey.' I heard it so often that I was brainwashed, and eventually I said all right, I'll try to be a jockey."

The fairy tale didn't start for many years. Carson was not particularly good. He was neither a natural jockey nor an insatiable horseman. He was, moreover, a very slow learner. Whereas Piggott was a jockey born, Carson was an example of a jockey manufactured. Even modest success came late - his first winning ride came when he was nearly 20, and at 22 he still had fewer winners than his age.

"Often I thought of giving up, I never thought I could make a jockey at all. I was 23 before I started believing that I could make a living at riding horses. I often asked myself: what else I could do with my life? But the young Carson, in his own words 'very ordinary, run-of-the-mill, in some ways lazy', and not academically inclined, had no



He's off the first Flat race of the season, the Brocklesby Stakes, Doncaster, last Thursday. Left to right: Bright Hollow (Joe Mercer), Parim (Willie Carson), Crowfoot's Courage (M. Miller).

alternatives. "If someone had come up with a good idea for me, I would have jumped at it. Luckily they didn't. Maybe I would now be among the three million unemployed." Forced by his size, Carson strayed into perhaps the only activity in which he could excel.

His apprenticeship with Captain Gerald Armstrong, and then his brother, Sam, was hard, disciplined and old-fashioned. He is now grateful for that. When, in 1967, he was offered the chance of becoming jockey to Lord Derby's horses, he was ready. He has not been off the centre of the racing stage since. He now rides for trainer Major Dick Hern, who means that he rides the horses of the Queen.

"You feel a bit different when you put the royal colours on, a little bit more important. Your adrenalin gets going quicker. But it doesn't make the horses go any faster. After the ride, it's just the same as with any other owner, except just a little more polite. If you've won, you tell them how you won and they say, 'well done', and if you've lost, you tell them what went wrong."

mount, his little legs and arms working like untiring pistons to persuade the resisting animal to one more burst of effort. It seems inconceivable that someone so small (just five feet) and light (less than eight stone) can so comprehensively control a half-ton of horse galloping at 40 miles an hour.

"The manic riding action which has so often squeezed his horse first past the winning post has been variously described as pushing, shoving and pumping. Whatever it is requires exceptional strength and immense stamina. It also calls for sheer guts and a degree of ruthlessness, and Carson is often criticised for his over-robust tactics. His will to win sometimes overcomes his discretion."

He sees nothing complicated about his riding style, and becomes impatient when it is over-analysed. "I'm going with the horse, keeping in with his motion. Everyone thinks I'm doing something, but I'm not. I'm just riding with him. And then I push full-bore to the line."

"I don't try to make myself look that way. I don't really want to look like that. It's not very elegant. I've been trying to change my style for years, in small ways. But it doesn't really worry me so long as I get the results."

Jockeys expect the occasional fall,

and the odd broken collar-bone, cracked rib or bout of concussion. What happened to Carson at York, in August, 1981, was described by American jockey Steve Cauthen as "the worst fall I've ever seen". Carson was trampled, nearly to death, when his mount, Silken Knot, collapsed suddenly and sent him sprawling in the path of more than a half-dozen following horses. He suffered a fractured skull, fractured vertebrae and a broken wrist. Only his crash helmet, dented with the marks of horses' hooves, saved him from worse.

Even the tough Carson was forced to take off the rest of the season to recover. Astonishingly, it seems to have made no difference to his nerve or confidence. "I don't remember the accident, so how can it affect me? Looking at television films of it is not the same. When you're watching it, you're not going to go through the same pain. You're only watching a visual image. I might never happen again, so what the hell."

"I go through worse pain than nobody knows about, in smaller accidents. You continue to ride with a broken rib. Riding with the 'flu is like pain as well. But something I don't really remember, that doesn't worry me. I had a worse fall at Chester in 1979. For no apparent

reason my horse fell to the ground and I broke my collar bone. That was my only injury. But I was left with the thought that a horse, when he's galloping, can drop at any time. It took a bit of time before I regained my full confidence after that one."

Carson has been champion jockey four times, and has won two Derbys and five other English classic races. In 1977, Jubilee year, the Queen's jockey won the Epsom Oaks on Her Majesty's own filly, Dunfermline, in one of the most emotional moments that racecourse has seen in its long history. In one miraculous week in June, 1980, Carson rode the winners of the English Derby, the Oaks, and the French Derby, an unprecedented concentration of success.

When asked about his great races and his favourite horses Carson wistfully remembers, first, a race he didn't win. Dribdale was going well, with every chance of winning the 1974 Oaks, when her saddle slipped. In an astonishing display of horsemanship, Carson rode on, eventually finishing the race bareback, and in third place (though he was subsequently disqualified). "If only I could have won that race without a saddle, that would have been something. It would definitely have been my greatest race. That filly was so unlucky. Everything always went wrong for her."

Dribdale was special to Carson, and so was another filly, Rose Bowl. "The most brilliant horse I've ever ridden. You pressed a button and it was like hitting a rocket. She had terrific speed, but it didn't last."

Troy, 1979 Derby winner, was probably the best colt Carson has ridden: "sheer ability, a terrific athlete, never did things flashy."

The surface Carson is all grin and happy-go-lucky enthusiasm. But there is a hardness in the sky-blue Peter O'Toole eyes that tells of a quarter century of determination and single-mindedness. He has not emerged unscathed from his early struggles. His first, youthful, marriage lasted 13 years, and there are three children of it. It broke up in some acrimony. "I wasn't all that interested in my marriage. I was more interested in my career." He now accepts. "Nobody should be allowed to marry until they're 25", he says, not entirely jokingly.

He was not a good father, either. "If the children had come along ten years later, I'd have been a totally different father. I'd have been more of a father. The children came when I was young, when I was striving to prove myself. I was more interested in me than them."

He married again last year, to Elaine Williams, who was at his bedside after his horrific fall at York



William Hunter Fisher Carson

born 16 November, 1942, Stirling, Scotland
Ridden 2080 winners
Champion jockey: 1972, 1973, 1978, 1980
English classics:
Derby 1978; Troy
Derby 1980; Herbit
Oaks 1977; Dunfermline
Oaks 1980; Birme
2000 guineas 1980; Known Fact
St Leger 1977; Dunfermline

and in the months of recuperation that followed. Predictably, he spent the afternoon of his wedding day on horseback, riding a winner at Chester. She understood. As an expert rider, she also belongs to that world.

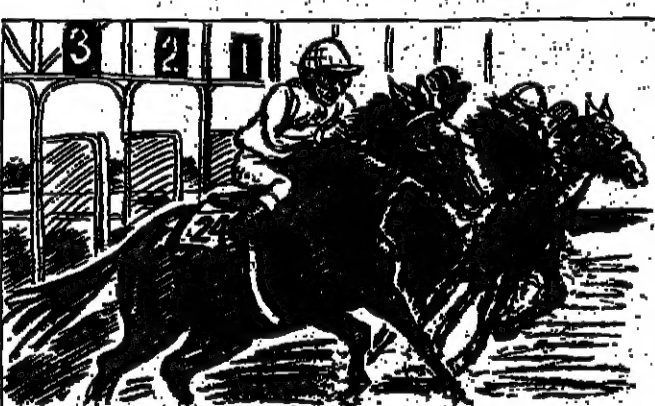
Carson has no interests outside horses. He rides to hounds with the Quorn for the enjoyment of it, not for any social pretensions. He has only one friend not connected with racing, with whom he shares holidays in Barbados. Lying on a beach is his only non-horsey activity.

He cannot be an easy man to live with. His adoring public sees the ups; his family has to bear the downs. "I don't want to talk. I just want to sit in a chair and keep quiet and think. I turn the television on. My family thinks I'm an addict. I'm not. It's my meditation. If they asked me what I've been watching I wouldn't be able to tell them. I wouldn't know."

He believes he has another 10 years racing in him, and he still wants to win a Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe. In spite of riding some excellent horses, the prize has eluded him. And then, possibly, Carson the breeder. He has a small stud at his home near Cirencester, with four mares of his own, whose offspring have won a few minor races. "The interesting part is seeing them born, watching them improve day by day, and then seeing them on a racecourse. It gives me a real thrill, to see one of the horses I've bred, knowing that I was responsible for it being there. It's like having a child." His face softens, and suddenly he seems like a little boy again.

Marcel Berlins

How Willie won the 1979 Derby



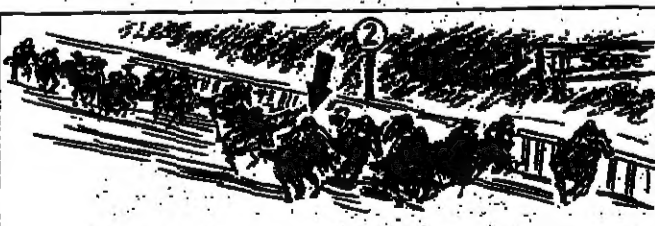
As the twenty-three horses explode from the stalls, Carson's plan is to have Troy among the leaders as soon as possible.



Five furlongs from the finish, Troy is not going well. He is bunched near the rails and far behind the leader. Carson is worried.



Carson has managed to escape from the bunch and to weave Troy towards the outside. He still has a lot to do, but he now has more room.



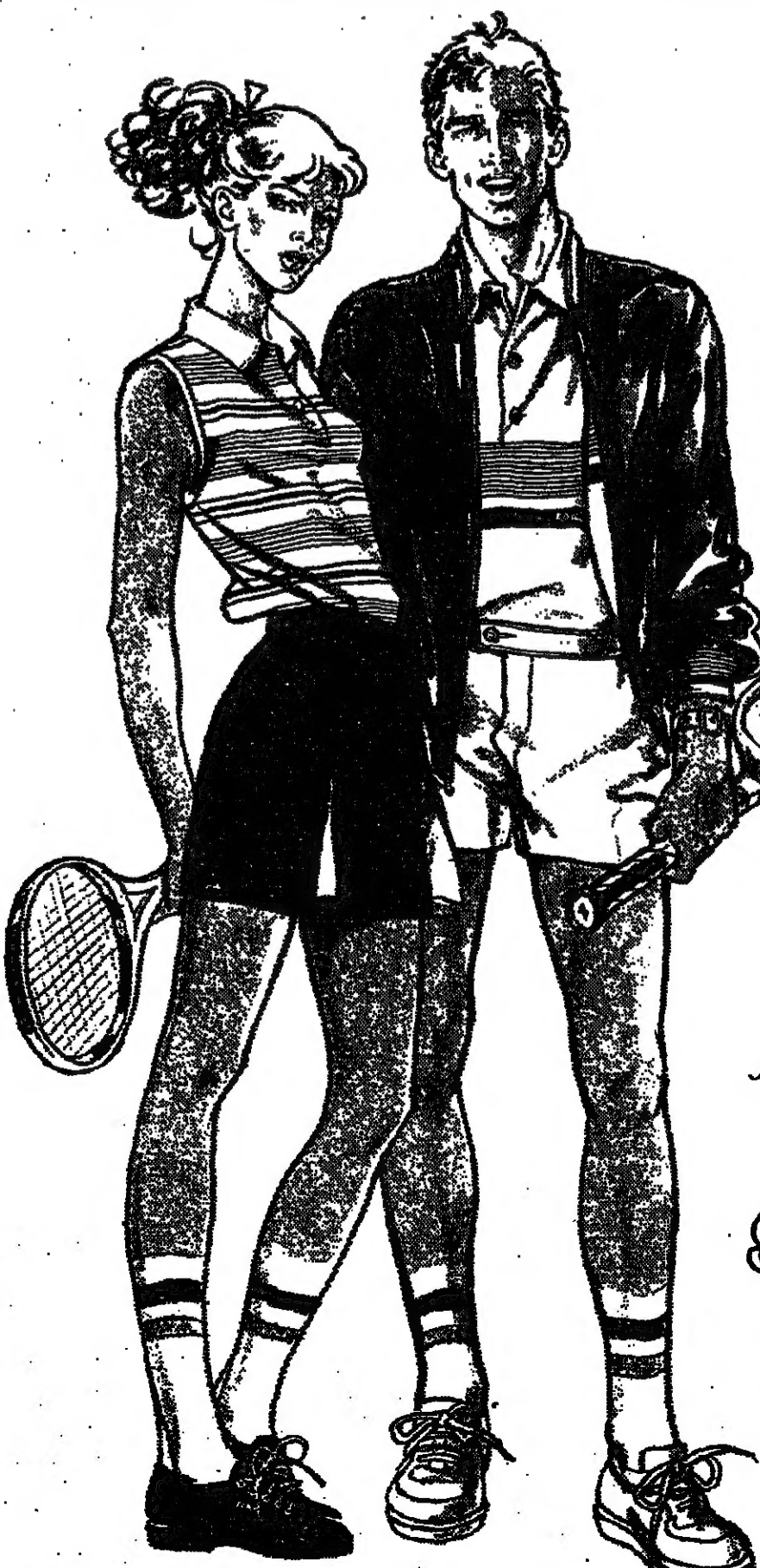
For the first time in the race, Troy starts showing the speed of which he is capable. Carson edges him towards the leaders.



In a spectacular burst of acceleration, Troy takes the lead inside two furlongs from home. Carson knows the race is in his grasp.



Troy finishes seven lengths ahead of the second horse Dickens Hill. Carson returns to an ecstatic reception in the winners' enclosure.



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Matching tennis shirt. £6.99

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Co-ordinating

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Waist 71-97cm

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THE TIMES DIARY

Muffing it

John Le Carré, whose *Little Drummer Girl* is published today and expected to sell a million copies in paperback, was asked by a friend to look at a question about John Masefield which his 13-year-old son had brought home from prep school and could not fathom. Nor could Le Carré, though he once taught at Eton. Nonetheless he had a go at doing the lad's homework for him. He was marked B-minus.

Le Carré interviewed Yasser Arafat four times while researching his new book, but widely travelled as he is had trouble recently fixing on to his airplane seat the tray on which lunch was about to be served. The air hostess who finally showed him what to do whispered: "It's about as complicated as one of your plots."

Three's company

Conductors love Karlheinz Stockhausen because of the extra employment he brings. In *Gruppen*, which the LSO play tomorrow at the Barbican, he requires three conductors to direct an orchestra of 109 - barely a tenth of the force they would command singly in Mahler's Eighth. Stockhausen also requires that the conductors rehearse with each other before they approach the orchestra. Claudio Abbado, Edward Downes and James Judd whiled away a pleasant hour waving sticks at each other from armchairs in Abbado's Chelsea living room, and repeated the exercise in an empty Barbican hall, before starting orchestral rehearsals on Friday.

Derailed?

British Rail feels hurt to be told to "pull its socks up" by Len Dumelow, secretary of the Central Transport Consultative Committee.

His comment on the railways' declining season ticket sales was that commuters had become fed up with poor service and were happy to stay with other means of transport tried during last year's strikes because they found fares very much lower. This is especially wounding since Dumelow is himself a railwayman, seconded to be the consumer committee's secretary 11 years ago.

As such he commutes by train between Rugby and London, travelling on a free first-class pass. "It is an anomaly," Dumelow admits. "I have argued for years that my secondment should be terminated. My loyalty is definitely to the consumer interest."

After confessions and correspondence in the Times about misreading the word *out of date*, could the lower of *sexual equality*, possibly be a *master*?

Sinking feeling

There is good and bad news of the project to farm salmon in the Falklands. Researchers at the Institute of Aquaculture, Stirling University, have discovered that it is possible to fatten salmon on dead sheep, of which the Falklands have plenty. But the feasibility study also suggests that the only market for the salmon are several thousand miles away and already support a cut-throat salmon business. The Falklands conflict which made money available for the project has also, sadly, robbed it of its only likely markets.

Softer sell

The playwright Arthur Miller is making his first attempt to direct a play in a foreign language, and the language he has chosen is Chinese.

Miller has been in China with the Chinese actor and translator of the play, Ying Ruo-zheng, as intermediary. Miller claims he is happy with the way rehearsals are going, one difficulty is that he finds Chinese actors traditionally tend to project too loudly. "In my play," he says, "actors have to talk to each other. Miller reminds them, when they get into declamatory mood."

Howzat

My schoolmate Ralph Holliday's achievement in taking 10 wickets in 10 runs in a house cricket match was not without precedent. Colin Woodrow got the figures in 1961, bowling for the Southern Electricity Board's Bournehampton team against Cranborne in Dorset. Woodrow was a guileless bowler, he assures me, "pretty fast and reasonably straight." He bowled nine, had one caught behind, and got one hat-trick. "It was a low-scoring match," he adds modestly.

I do not want to tie myself in knots explaining this, but in 1978 *The Times* gave 11 straight inches on the front page to a report that Dr Edward Hunter had invented a new knot - Hunter's Bend. Now, as Geoffrey Badworth in *The Knot Book*, to be published next month, dismisses Hunter's claim to join a line of knot inventors stretching back to Gordian, Hunter's Bend, based on two interlocked overhead knots, had been invented by a San Francisco rigger called "Phil Smith" in 1943, and published in America in the 1950s.

As Badworth says, not many people invent new knots, but his own "superior" Jule may have done it. When she was nine, Miss Illustration's Jule's Hitch - excellent. Badworth says, for attaching two ropes or broken down cars.

PHS

All smiles and clenched teeth

Moscow Soviet television viewers were surprised when Mr Qian Qichen, the Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister, arrived here for the second round of Sino-Soviet talks at the beginning of this month. Instead of items in praise of friendship with Peking, they saw a short film about the "heroic vigilance" of Soviet troops on the border with China.

For most Russians the film brought back memories of the bitter fighting on the Amur River in 1969. The commentary said the border troops remained on the alert day and night on the Amur and were ready to defend Soviet territory (against whom was tactfully left unsaid).

When Mr Qian left for home last week, there were no such unpleasant reminders of past hostility. Instead, Tass reported that he and Mr Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, had agreed to "look for ways toward the normalization of relations" and the "gradual broadening of bilateral ties and contacts". They had emphasized the positive importance of continuing the political dialogue, Tass said. When he got back to Peking, Mr Qian confirmed that the talks had been "beneficial".

So far, so good - except that beneath all the smiles, handshakes and the exchanges of toasts in the Praga restaurant, the suspicion and mistrust which sparked the Amur River clashes remain as deep as ever.

The two rounds of talks held so far - in Peking last October, and in Moscow over the past month - have so far yielded precious little. Chinese officials, who in a previous era were as stony faced and uncommunicative as their Soviet allies, are now quite prepared to discuss Peking's policy, but find few encouraging signs on the Sino-Soviet front.

Nobody expects the two communist powers to return to the kind of relationship they had in the 1950s. Even then, things were much less amicable under the surface than the West assumed. Today neither Soviet nor Chinese officials hope to do much more than inch toward a rapprochement.

There is no doubt that the Russians want progress. No sooner had Mr Andropov taken over from Mr Brezhnev as party leader than he was urging the Chinese leadership to "overcome the inertia of prejudice" between the two countries, thus publicly continuing the opening to China launched by Mr Brezhnev in Tashkent this time last year. At Mr Brezhnev's funeral, the then Chinese Foreign Minister, Mr Huang Hua,



was singled out for special attention by the new Soviet leader.

The Chinese response, characteristically, was to declare that it was up to Moscow to make new efforts to remove the obstacles and "prejudices".

Mr Andropov hopes to mend his fences with China partly to boost bilateral trade, partly to ease tension on the border at a time when Moscow has problems enough elsewhere (including Poland), and also to spite the United States. The Kremlin has long been suspicious of American-Chinese friendship, and is keen to exploit strains between Washington and Peking over Taiwan.

The issue on which most progress has been made in the Moscow round of talks is the reduction of Soviet troops in Mongolia and on the Sino-Soviet border (presumably a reduced Soviet contingent would compensate by being even more vigilant than usual). It did not escape Chinese (or western) diplomats that the Defence Minister, Marshal Ustinov, consulted the Mongolian Defence Minister in Moscow just as the Qian Qichen talks began.

On the other hand, the Russians have reportedly not budged an inch on the other two issues which Peking regards as crucial: the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, and Soviet support for the Heng Samrin regime in Kampuchea, which the Chinese see as imposed by Vietnam, Russia's ally.

Throughout the talks, the Chinese embassy dropped lengthy denunciations of Vietnamese policy towards Kampuchea through the mail boxes of foreign diplomats and journalists. The Vietnamese embassy, with Russian encouragement, responded with indigestible tracts on the wisdom of Vietnam's (and hence Moscow's) actions in south-east Asia. The Russians, meanwhile, refused to discuss either Afghanistan or Kampuchea on the grounds that they concern "third countries" and not bilateral relations.

The war of the mail boxes will no doubt continue. Other issues have arisen to complicate relations further, including the proposed withdrawal to the Far East of Soviet SS-20 missiles at present targeted on Western Europe. The suggestion has alarmed not only China but also Japan. There are also tensions over

Richard Owen

A General who laid down his arms for the Greens



Bastian: Transformation

Germany would become an atomic battlefield, and from the moment of their deployment, West Germans would have no further control over them. As a patriot deeply affected by the catastrophe that overtook his country in 1945, he could not accept the extinction as he saw it, of the last hope that his country could be defended by conventional means.

Bastian has been a soldier all his adult life. He volunteered at 16, and in 1941 was sent to the Russian front, where he was twice wounded before being sent to the western front. There he was captured by the Americans. The war spoiled him for civilian life and he was one of the first to join the new Bundeswehr, still convinced of the need to fight communism and assert German interests.

But as he was promoted, so his doubts grew about the way these interests were being defended. He saw his fellow officers reach with alarming ease for nuclear weapons, blinded to the reality of their destructiveness as Germans had been blinded in the war by Hitler's talk of a secret weapon. After a nuclear exchange there would be no Germans to defend, and the doctrine of flexible response made this more likely, he believed.

He also became convinced of the falsity of two other Nato theses: first,

that the Warsaw Pact was superior in arms and capabilities, and secondly that the Soviet Union wanted to conquer the world and promote world revolution.

These doubts might have been kept to useful exchanges with fellow officers had he not accepted an invitation to speak to a group of young socialists in March 1979, when he voiced doubts that the Russians were preparing a military offensive in Europe.

The conservative press blew up his remarks and the opposition Christian Democrats called for his resignation. The Defence Minister, though embarrassed, defended him. But in January 1980, Bastian sent him a memorandum - subsequently leaked - criticizing the proposed deployment of the new missiles, his position within the army became untenable and amid much argument and bitterness, he was forced to resign.

Bastian kept up his opposition and got in touch with other anti-nuclear campaigners. Peter Kelly, who was then coordinating the burgeoning Greens movement, influenced him deeply. Together they drew up an appeal to the government to withdraw its consent to the deployment of the new missiles. The appeal, eventually signed by two

million people, formed the basis of the peace movement and had wide political repercussions.

Bastian's actions drew outrage from former colleagues, cries of betrayal and accusations that he was a communist. He had to fight hard to maintain credibility, and sued the respected *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* for suggesting that his actions had been long premeditated, organized by the German Communist Party and the peace movement.

He is not helped by the praise heaped on him by the Russians and other East Block countries. For them he has only criticism: their arms policies are dangerous, their system oppressive, their nuclear strategy as fatal as the West's. "But we should not do the same as them. The West made the mistake of overestimating Soviet strength, and instead of ignoring the SS-20s - which he also wants scrapped - making them into political capital for Moscow."

In many ways Bastian is a classic dissident. Like Sakharov, his radicalization, gradual and almost against his will, began through professional disagreement on nuclear policy. He antagonized his colleagues, then the politicians, paying the price with expulsion and ostracism.

In opposition, like Sakharov, he embraced opposition causes: "I came to learn what the Greens want. They have not found all the recipes yet, but their policies - on the environment, unemployment, the economy - are more sensible than the other parties. I am thankful my eyes have been opened. Of course they are idealistic, but they are offering a worthy life, one free from anxiety. We must find other policies than the endless continuation of growth."

Like Sakharov, he also remains loyal to old ideals. "I know what is a military secret. I shall never reveal those." And in his decisive bearing, masked by old clothes and a quiet-spoken manner, he exudes the same isolated dignity.

He sees the parallels but points out the essential difference. "I live in a democracy. I am not persecuted by a state. I am free to express my views and to disagree."

Michael Binyon

Wanted: a keener cutting edge to race laws

Last week's House of Lords decision in the Sikh turban case has come, as an immense relief to the Commission for Racial Equality, if it has at least marginally, what threatens to be a long and controversial task on which the commission has just embarked - the revision of the Race Relations Act, to make it an appreciably more muscular and effective instrument in the fight against discrimination.

For some years now, those inside the commission have felt the need to be under siege from the courts. The 1976 Act, poorly worded and imprecisely interpreted, has been interpreted increasingly narrowly in judgment after judgment until some in the commission felt it was of little more use than the 1968 Act it replaced.

Last week's ruling has at least reversed that trend. Apart from acknowledging that Sikhs are a racial group within the meaning of the Act, it has restored broader definition of indirect discrimination which the Law Lords themselves said was evidently Parliament's intention, but which lower courts have increasingly restricted.

In ruling whether a Sikh "can

comply" with a request to remove his turban and cut his hair, the law lords said the word "can" should not be taken literally, to mean "can physically". Rather it should be read to mean "can in practice".

That ruling, the commission believes, will not only help Sikhs asked to change their style of dress. It should, for example, make it easier for say an Asian with a poor grasp of written English to claim indirect discrimination where a firm insists on written applications for a job that does not require literacy.

In addition, while discrimination can be justified under the Act, the test of what is "justifiable" will now be appreciably tougher than it had been.

But if last week's ruling restored to the Act some of the force the commission always believed it was meant to have, there is much else the commission wants changed.

At present it has merely sent a paper to lawyers experienced in the area, advising ideas. Formal proposals for public consultation will emerge in June. But the shape of the changes the commission wants is beginning to emerge.

It was Lord Denning who said the

Act's machinery was so elaborate "it is in danger of grinding to a halt". It was, he said, "a spider's web" - one from which a commission now wishes to escape.

That is particularly true of the formal investigations into possible discrimination the commission can launch. At present these can be challenged at so many stages, from terms of reference to findings, that the commission can find itself locked in court battles for two years and more before real work on the inquiry begins. Of the investigations launched since 1976, only 18 have been completed. One is in its sixth year. Several have run for three or four. Simplification of these procedures is one prime change the commission will seek.

In addition, the commission is likely to seek clearer powers to carry out investigations even when there is no prima facie evidence of discrimination.

The aim is twofold. First to seek to end intentional practices that may in reality discriminate - such as firms with mainly white employees using word of mouth to recruit in areas with appreciable ethnic minorities who may well not, as a result,

hear that jobs are available. The second is to highlight good practice and publicize it.

A much more controversial idea is to shift the burden of proof. Instead of having to prove an employer discriminated, the commission wants an applicant to show only that he suffered less favourable treatment. It would then be for the accused to show the treatment was not meted out on racial grounds.

A further major change under consideration is a way of increasing the penalties for discrimination. At present it can take an individual two years to bring a case, and compensation often amounts only to £50 up to £100.

A vicious circle has set in in which few people have the stamina to see a case through for such small reward, and so few cases are brought that most lawyers are ignorant of the law and do little to encourage clients to use it.

Last week's judgment was only the first step for the commission in a renewed attempt to produce an effective body of law against racial discrimination.

Nicholas Timmins

Gerald Kaufman

Have constituency, should travel

The prices charged for its publications by Her Majesty's Stationery Office have become something of a scandal. *Hansard*, which not so long ago was regarded as expensive at 22p an issue, now costs £1. *The Local Authorities (Expenditure Powers) Bill*, whose text covers part of the surface of one sheet of paper folded into two, is currently on sale at 75p.

Only dedicated Nosey Parkers, curious about the doings of the representatives, will be willing to shell out £6.40 for the newly-published 110-page paperback, *Register of Members of the House of Commons*. Electors are likely instead to rely on press reports which, not surprisingly, have tended to pick out what appear to be the juiciest facts contained in the register. Most newspapers have concentrated on that item in members' entries relating to foreign travel; some whether intentionally or not, have given the impression that such trips are often likely to be what the Americans might call junkies.

Certainly, the circumstances of some of the journeys are intriguing. I would be fascinated to learn more about Mr Donald Thompson's two-day visit to San Marino as an official guest of that minute republic. What is, in my view, demeaning is not that this and other visits were made, but that many MPs could afford to travel only as guests of foreign governments or commercial organizations.

It may be said that, if an MP wishes to go abroad, he may find it possible to do so as a member of a select committee, and it is true that so far in this Parliament such committees have made 71 overseas visits to some 30 countries in five continents. It may even be asserted that MPs have no business going abroad anyhow, since they have quite enough to do in their own country, indeed in their own constituencies.

An MP, however, is not elected simply to look after his constituents' individual problems, exceptionally important though that work undoubtedly is. An essential parliamentary function is to hold the Executive to account for all its actions; and the Executive has defence, foreign, trade and agriculture policies, among others, which cannot adequately be examined simply by reading the newspapers (whose correspondents, of course, are where necessary provided by their employers with excellent travel facilities).

Although select committees can perform a valuable role in scrutinizing the activities of the Government,

British MPs are not elected simply to sit on committees, either. It is not for nothing that our representatives are described as private members. Some of the most indispensable work carried out in Parliament is by individual backbenchers, sometimes regarded as eccentric or even as trouble-makers, acting on their own.

If an MP believes that there is some aspect of British Government policy or administration abroad that merits examination, and if he does not possess private means, he may be unable to fulfil his duty as he sees it unless he can be included in a select committee visit, be appointed to a delegation of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association or the Inter-Parliamentary Union, be awarded a courtesy trip organized by a government department, or obtain an invitation from some foundation or commercial organization or from a foreign government. And of course, however independent-minded he is and however few strings there are to his invitation, if he is someone's guest he may, however mistakenly, be regarded as under an obligation to his host or sponsor.

Yet a member who is concerned about immigration procedures in our high commissions in the Indian sub-continent ought to be able to go out and see for himself. Someone worried about British colonial policy in Hongkong should have the opportunity to investigate the effects of that policy on the spot.

A member of the West German Bundestag, in addition to receiving a salary 50 per cent higher than that of a British MP - together with an adequately paid staff, suitable office accommodation and free travel within his country - is reimbursed for the cost of air transport on official visits abroad. I cannot see why members of our House of Commons should not have similar travel allowances, subject only to authorization from a select committee composed of their own parliamentary colleagues. It would then be possible for MPs such as myself to decline visits abroad which may have an axe to grind.

If Mr Donald Thompson did not have to enter a trip to San Marino in the *Register of Members' Interests*, that might deprive the gossip columnists of a paragraph. It would, however, make our Parliament a more dignified institution. Even more important, it would mean that our constituents would be represented by MPs able to do their job with complete and patent independence.

The author is Labour MP for Manchester, Ardwick.

Max Beloff

Right wheel at the end of the column

If St Simeon Stylites had ever descended from his column, he would have found it a great comedown. The authority he wielded during his 30-year sojourn on top of it was, we are told, considerable. My own tenure of a column has been brief, but it is a privilege to have been able to give one's views on the passing scene, week by week, in a lost privilege I think I should attempt to sum up the particular set of attitudes which I have endeavoured to express. For it is of the essence of the work of a columnist that he should be moved by what he sees or hears and react against it. He is bound therefore to sound somewhat negative.

St Simeon, a man of great austerity, no doubt inveighed against the corruptions of his time. But for positive precepts he had the teachings of religion to fall back upon. What does the intellectual austerity which compels me to criticize offer as a more positive ideal for political and social action?

One clue is that, after a period in the political wilderness when I had left the Liberal Party as a protest against its abandonment of traditional liberal values for the dictatorship of a few, I have now made possible an alliance with social democrats. I do in fact find myself at home in the Conservative Party. I was endeavouring to explain this political odyssey on a television programme when I found that time was up. Several people have asked me what I was going on to say; this is my chance to answer them.

It was obviously not a matter of specific policies. When I formally joined the Conservative Party it was in Opposition, still recovering from its defeats in 1974 and the shape and stance of a future Conservative government were by no means clear. Nor would I necessarily endorse every action taken by the Government since 1979, nor what it may propose to undertake in its second term. Reservations are always in order, except perhaps for ministers who share collective responsibility for what is actually done. Policies are by nature ephemeral, often only to be judged in retrospect and do not always produce the desired effects. Skepticism about political action is a rightful part of the Conservative heritage.

Skepticism should not apply to political values which are in their nature enduring, and which it is the main business of political leaders to enunciate in the appropriate idiom of their time. People go on wondering about the political appeal of the Prime Minister only because they persistently underestimate this aspect of her functions.

It is true that at home there are very grave questions in our economy and society that remain unresolved. In external affairs, even the Prime Minister's triumph in the recapture of the Falkland Islands is known to have landed us with a

lengthy and expensive additional burden on the defence budget. Yet these setbacks and burdens are accepted because most of the electorate feels that what is being said is right, that the Prime Minister's language does embody painful realities that we have for too long been content to ignore.

The question that intellectual austerity dictates is not "Is something true?" but "Is something true?" And that corresponds to what most people know to be their everyday experience. They make a sharp distinction between the world of fantasy and the world of daily life, and do not expect to live on their daydreams. And this is more than a matter of realizing that what is desired has to be earned, and that in the common phrase no one owes Britain a living. There are issues even beyond the economic realism that has itself at last been making progress.

A great step backwards in humanity's understanding of its own condition was taken when the language of positive rights began to supplement, or even replace, the language of negative rights. It is reasonable to argue that human beings as such have the right not to be deprived of life or liberty by arbitrary authority, and the right freely to express their opinions.

They have these rights because machinery can exist to enforce them. But once we add a right to employment, or a right to a particular standard of living or a right, as some would have it, to higher education or any number of nice things, the argument collapses. A society may be so organized as to offer them, and on the whole western capitalism has done more in this direction than any other known system. It is even expected to give "aid" to countries whose poverty is the direct result of the socialist follies of their own governments.

The other main reason for a conservative attitude is that, while radical iconoclasm has been fashionable for some time, underneath it people have come to see that societies do require substantial elements of hierarchy and continuity and an interlocking and reciprocal respect for the individual and the family.

My philosophy contains a third element, more natural to those of my generation than to the young. We have seen parts of civilized Europe in the grip of monstrous fantasies with diabolical consequences: we have seen reason despised and trodden underfoot. We therefore recoil from actions which claim to be insensitive. It is a path down which the ignorant are all too easily led. What strengthens my conservatism is that for me a CND badge and a swastika are essentially interchangeable.

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STALIN'S ENGLISHMEN

Stalin's Englishmen are being laid to rest. Inside a mouth Donald Maclean and Anthony Blunt have died: one in Moscow, the other in West London. Very soon the ashes of both will be mingled with the same English soil they sought to betray. Maclean's in Buckinghamshire and Blunt's in Surrey. This is not a moment to dance on their graves. Both ended their lives as sad, disillusioned men, plagued with ill-health.

In a sense they, and those who shared their convictions, died in August 1939 when news of the Molotov-Ribbentrop pact reached London. The burning desire to resist Fascism and to combat the economic slump could no longer be slaked by fidelity to a brutal tyranny that was prepared to do a deal with its own kind at the expense of small nations like Poland. Only a high degree of cynicism and/or self-delusion could have fuelled their continuing allegiance to the Soviet cause after 1939 for all the Anglo-Russian camaraderie of the 1941-45 Grand Alliance.

The reason the deaths of Maclean and Blunt are worth contemplating is the lesson their lives offer to other, present-day, young, gifted Englishmen worried about arms races, the possibility of war, economic depression and an appalling large army of unemployed. In the early 1930s, as in the early 1980s, such genuine concerns led

many of the most intelligent and sensitive young people into contemplation of radical solutions, the fundamental re-fashioning of the country's economic system or unilateral disarmament. All this is perfectly proper and free of taint. The same applies to the thousands who eagerly absorbed part of the message of John Strachey's *The Coming Struggle for Power* in 1932 and 1933. The slump did have appalling consequences. Hitler's accession to power was menacing. The national government in London did appear powerless to do anything about either.

Where the crucial difference lay between Maclean and Blunt and the bulk of their concerned fellow countrymen of a left-wing disposition was in their readiness to work in a clandestine fashion for another nation as a means of saving their own, the most perverse and distorted form of patriotism imaginable. It was, not just a question of borrowing planning techniques or welfare arrangements from the Soviet Union and pressing for their adoption by democratically elected British governments. It was working for the interests of the Soviet regime, even where these conflicted with the interests and, possibly, even the lives of some of their fellow countrymen. It was a chilling betrayal and it distinguishes them from the small army of Left Book Club readers and

Peace Pledge signatories who wanted a better world and who managed to love and serve their country while doing so.

For in the early 1930s, as in the early 1980s, Britain, and the western democracies, offered, however dimly at times, the prospect of real, beneficial change without trauma, terror or violent revolution. As long as the avenues of peaceful, democratic change remain open in one's own society, the transferring of primary loyalty to another is treason. Maclean and Blunt were not comparable to French patriots who sought British, and later, American help to remove the German occupier or the Vichy collaborator. Force had removed the possibility of peaceful change in France after June 1940.

The lesson of the lives of Maclean and Blunt is not "my country, right or wrong". It is to illuminate in the darkest colours the frontier between the impulse to improve one's society through the mechanism of radical change, legitimately and democratically pursued, and the washing of one's hands, the impermissible abandonment of hope about its future that can lead men into the service of their country's enemies, real or potential. To abandon Britain intellectually, spiritually and emotionally would be as wrong for us as it was for Stalin's English disciples.

DUAL TRACK IN IRAN

The year 1362 in the Iranian calendar began last week, and was marked a little grudgingly by Ayatollah Khomeini with a message to the nation. Grudgingly because, as he reminded his audience, "this festive day... is a national day and not an Islamic festival". Iran like the rest of the Islamic world numbers its years from the *hijra* of Muhammad. But it persists in using a pre-Islamic solar year, with the result that it is now forty-one years behind the Islamic lunar calendar. The Ayatollah would have liked to do away with the solar year altogether, but on this point Iranian national tradition has so far proved too strong for him.

Similarly, the establishment of "Islamic" institutions since the revolution has by no means always been accompanied by its logical complement, the abolition of the corresponding "nation-state" institutions which existed before. The result is the existence of parallel systems within the country, even though the existence and permissibility of such parallelism is vigorously denied by the official philosophy of the state. This parallelism is one of the factors which make it extremely difficult to analyse the nature of the regime now in power in Iran, and consequently to predict its behaviour.

Thus when one hears or reads of so many acts of barbarism and vandalism committed in present-day Iran - the mass executions, the torture, the macabre judicial procedures, the cult of martyrdom and its use to send thousands upon thousands of teenagers to death in battle, the abasement and oppression of women on the pretext of "saving" them from

being "forced into incorrect ways" - it is tempting to say that Iran has simply retreated into the Dark Ages, or indeed the Dark Ages. In saying so one will hardly offend the regime, which proclaims quite openly that the ideal of human government was achieved in the seventh century AD. One will none the less be in danger of missing some important aspects of Iranian reality, and may thus be led to make some dangerously false assumptions.

Such a mistake was made by President Saddam Hussein of Iraq when he embarked on his invasion of Iran two and a half years ago. He did not reckon with the ability of this medieval, barbaric, and moreover chaotic state to fight a large-scale war with modern weapons.

Of course one can explain that as the product of a mixture of factors: revolutionary enthusiasm; a reflex of national self-defence, the training and weaponry inherited from the previous regime; the help given by some foreign countries in the form of spare parts (Israel) or goods bartered for oil (mainly the Soviet bloc). It remains true that the necessary compromises were made. The marriage of fanaticism with a degree of technical sophistication was somehow effected.

Similarly, it is dangerous now to jump too quickly to conclusions about Iran's economic state, and hence about its ability to continue the war. It is well known that Iran helped to precipitate the crisis in Opec by increasing production and selling below the official price, and it was natural to assume that this reflected a desperate effort to meet the cost of the war effort. Yet, those who have direct

dealings with Iran do not find much evidence of desperation.

On the contrary, it appears that the country's foreign exchange position in marked contrast to that of Iraq - has improved strikingly over the last two years, and that it is now able to pay cash for imports from the West instead of resorting to barter deals for inferior goods from Eastern block countries. Moreover it is represented in its international financial dealings by people who, whatever their Islamic beliefs, show a sophisticated grasp of the way the Western capitalist system works.

The oil minister, Mr Gharazi, for example, gave on his return from the London Opec meeting a plausible explanation of Iran's discounting policy (they have to offset the higher shipping and insurance costs arising from the war), implied that Opec had shown understanding of this and that it would therefore continue, and said that "in order to maintain the solidarity within Opec as well as not to give others any excuses, we accepted a quota of 2,140,000 barrels (per day), following our contacts with the officials of the Islamic Republic and their approval".

Yet the following day Hajatolislam, Hashemi-Rafsanjani, Speaker of the Majlis and Friday prayer-leader of Tehran, announced in his Friday sermon that the oil minister had not voted for the Opec agreement and that Iran would not accept it. Parallels at work again. Whether Iran actually implements the agreement only a close study of the oil markets over the next few weeks will show. What is clear meanwhile is that this is a regime impossible to like, exceedingly difficult to predict - and dangerously easy to underestimate.

STREAMING THE CHANNELS

For many listeners the difference between amplitude and frequency modulation will always be less compelling than the nature of Parliamentary reporting or the fate of a character in *The Archers*. Perhaps it is public bewilderment at the arithmetic of megaHertz that explains the present muted response to the BBC's white paper *Radio for the Nineties* published last year. This is a pity. For the BBC is proposing nothing less than a national switch-over to VHF and a great cleansing of the frequencies; we will require extensive re-education about our dials. The BBC needs public support, too, for its coming battles with the Home Office, the all-powerful arbitrator of frequency allocation under international agreement.

It would be Luddite to resist the BBC's case for technical changes: listeners on certain frequencies will find programmes barely audible; it is most unfair that Radio One's many millions of listeners cannot listen to their brand of music on a clear VHF stereo signal. The BBC's plan for new frequencies would simplify the present divisions within the channels which, for example, bring to Radio Four listeners on VHF in the mornings that infuriating (though occasionally educative) experience of running into the schools programme at nine o'clock. How charmingly simple it would be if listeners could tune to the BBC's national

stations from left to right in ordinal sequence. The Government should respond to these plans quickly and positively.

Yet measures to improve audibility and rationalize reception are not enough. As the white paper turns from broadcasting form to content it falters. What is missing from the discussions of "channel identity" or a new "fifth network" to fill the gaps in current programming for local radio is a sense of editorial purpose, of the future place of BBC radio in the national life. Once, years ago, a director-general of the corporation called the public for BBC Radio "a broadly-based cultural pyramid slowly aspiring upwards". Nowadays such an aspiration is considered reactionary; the plan for the future is to cater for the many segments of a fissiparous audience.

For some BBC planners the prospect of direct broadcasting by satellite with its multiplicity of channels brings closer the day of "generic" output when each of a multitude of tastes, high and low, can be individually served. But they plan at peril of the BBC's distinctiveness. More channels probably would mean worse programme quality and diluted editorial authority. The discipline of a limited number of outlets forces the BBC - even on Radio One - to mix the programming and, occasionally, to lead the listeners outside the expected stream.

Since before the white paper was published there have been whistle-blowers within the BBC anxious that the principles of mixed programming are under attack. In recent weeks renewed fears have been expressed for the future of Radio Four: Miss Monica Sims, the controller of the network, has been publicly warning about the attraction for many BBC executives of a stream of news and current affairs in place of the present idiosyncratic mixture. In reply Mr Richard Francis, managing director of the BBC Radio, says misplaced conservatism over Radio Four obscures the fact that the formats must constantly change.

He is right that Radio Four is not the be-all and end-all of *Radio for the Nineties*; he gives a welcome assurance that there is no plot to decimate *The Archers*. But disquiet inevitably arises from the white paper's failure to provide some broad context for the corporation's radio output in the years ahead. Radio Four's untidy mixture is broadcasting for middle Britain, occasionally providing - as in last year's Parliamentary debate on the Argentine invasion of the Falklands - acts of national communion, perhaps even a sort of national cement. If the BBC were to lose a sense of leading, informing and stimulating not just groups but the national community, then the changes in format would be destructive.

Only one kind of human death

From Dr Christopher Pallis

Sir, There is still much confusion, I am afraid, when the media address the issue of death. Your report (March 24) that Mr James Davey died "after 11 days on a life-support system" is compounded to comments that he had, by then, been "clinically dead" for 11 days can hardly have helped your readers.

Shortly after he had been admitted to the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital Mr Davey was found to show the physical signs of a dead heart. From that point on he was dead, for death of the brainstem is the necessary and sufficient condition of death of the brain as a whole, and death of the brain means death of the individual.

The ventilator, after that, was pumping air into a corpse. It had ceased to be a "life-support system" and it is very misleading to refer to it as such. Switching the machine off would not have been withdrawing support from someone who was still alive, but ceasing to do something useless to someone who was already dead.

The words "clinical death" create confusion of a different kind. They are sometimes used to denote a state in which the brainstem is irreversibly destroyed but in which breathing - and hence a heart beat - can, for a while, be driven by a machine. The words are misleading for they imply the existence of several kinds of death ("clinical death", "brain death", "real death", "cardiac death"), etc.

There is only one kind of human death: the irreversible loss of the capacity for consciousness, combined with the irreversible loss of the capacity to breathe (and hence to sustain a spontaneous heart beat). All death, in this perspective, is brainstem death - for the key functions that define a human being as an independent biological unit are subserved by the brainstem. Death, thus envisaged, could arise from either events within the head, or from events primarily affecting the circulation. A moment's reflection will show that even cessation of the circulation ("classical" definition of death) is only lethal if it persists long enough for the brainstem permanently to cease functioning.

May I put in a plea that we cease, henceforth, to speak of "life-support systems" when we mean ventilators (which may or may not be supporting life) - and that we stop talking of "clinical death" when we mean individuals with a dead brainstem? Understanding these complex issues (and drawing the conclusions that logically flow from them) would be made much easier if we started calling things by their proper names.

Yours faithfully,
CHRISTOPHER PALLIS,
Reader Emeritus in Neurology,
Royal Postgraduate Medical School,
University of London,
Hammersmith Hospital,
Ducane Road, W12,
March 24.

Perturbed spirit

From Mr H. J. Spencer-Palmer

Sir, The fake photographs of the Cottingley fairies, as reported by you on March 18, were not the only ones to mislead Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. His reputation, however, rests solidly on his earlier works and is certainly not "in tatters". Unfortunately, in later life his enthusiasm for the occult and supernatural phenomena sometimes led him astray.

In 1929 Sir Arthur lectured in Nairobi on Spiritualism and had the misfortune to exhibit, among other alleged spirit photographs, one of the ghost of Brockley Court, near Clevedon, Somerset, which was actually a fake photograph of my father taken by his brother in 1909 as a student's prank.

My father was so shocked to see his own fake photograph appear on the screen that he challenged it immediately. Sir Arthur allowed him to go to the platform, where he explained to the audience how, when and where the photograph had been taken. Sir Arthur then said a few words about practical jokers and promised to withdraw the picture from his collection.

Unhappily, he subsequently attempted to discredit my father's story, perhaps when he realised that the incident had been given considerable unfavourable publicity in the UK, even though the facts were established beyond dispute and he must have recognised this himself. But the great man was then within a year of his death.

Yours faithfully,
H. J. SPENCER-PALMER,
Deanhurst,
100 London Road,
Keworth,
Hertfordshire,
March 20.

The 'black' economy

From Mr Jeffrey W. Lewis

Sir, Your second leader in today's edition (March 24), "In pursuit of taxes", correctly states that taxes must strike the generality of people as fair in distribution and reasonable in amount.

Surely it is precisely because these conditions are not met that the so-called black economy has arisen; not to claim that it is costing the country £3,500 million a year in lost revenue (page one report) cannot be right. Were it possible to "collect" this tax, then the source would immediately dry up because the activities would no longer be profitable. "You cannot have your cake and eat it".

Yours faithfully,
JEFFREY W. LEWIS, Director,
Lewis & Co. (Fabrics) Ltd.,
Sunbury House,
1 Andrews Road,
Hackney, E8
March 24.

Prospect of an arms race in space

From Mr Martin Eve

Sir, President Reagan's proposals for switching from retaliation to defence, as you phrase it, would seem to contrast favourably with the continuing development of nuclear weapons, none of which are defensive. Yet, paradoxically, the building up of these sophisticated defence systems may be facing us with the worst escalation of the arms race since the V2 and the atom bomb.

It is not necessary to subscribe to theories of MAD (mutual assured destruction) to concede that the balance between the superpowers has been a restraining influence on them both. If the USA can now, by its superior technology, make itself immune to attack or counter-attack, it will be able to put into practice the threats made by its leaders in recent years, to fight and win a nuclear war.

It is because of this danger that the two Powers agreed not to develop defences against ICBM attack (with the exception of their two capital cities) and also agreed not to extend the nuclear arms race into space. By announcing his intention to ignore these limitations President Reagan is giving the Russian leaders no option but to follow the American lead and devote every effort to catching up and keeping pace just as they did with nuclear weapons in the late 1940s. This enormously costly programme for both the USA and USSR will make none of us safer and put Europe in particular peril.

We can only hope that the American people will repudiate this reckless and destructive policy and that America will seek safety and security in the only way that makes sense - by the reduction and withdrawal of nuclear weapons.

Yours etc,
MARTIN EVE,
The Merlino Press,
3 Manchester Road, E14.

From Mr Raymond Blackburn
Sir, President Reagan is modest in manner but also grandiloquent. This has led Lord Kennet (March 25) to accuse him of "starting a new arms race" when he was in fact saying nothing new. In any event one

Teacher training in a harsh light

From Mr K. L. Gardner

Sir, Your leader of March 22 on teacher training is inaccurate. Intending teachers are not selected without regard for personal suitability. Students do not qualify "almost automatically" if they reach the required academic standard. The involvement of teachers will not tighten up our procedures. Like many other institutions we involve them already in both selection and assessment of teaching practice. Visit us and get some real data.

Criticism about recent teaching experience is more valid. The one consistency in government policy since the 1970s has been to cut, cut and cut again. The result is a badly skewed staff age profile. In the favoured university sector this has been eased by buying in "new blood". Sir Keith should put his money where his mouth is and let us do likewise. Meanwhile we do what we can.

The Department of Education and Science vie with the CNA (Council for National Academic Awards) for the complexity and cumbersome of their bureaucratic procedures which drain time, energy and enthusiasm. One is therefore horrified to note the intention to impose additional approval mechanisms. Standards will be raised by less, not more interference from above.

We agree as to the lacklustre approach to in-service. What is needed is a proper costing and funding system for part-time work, school-based work and consultancy, which all accept are valuable but which nobody will pay for.

Yours faithfully,
K. L. GARDNER,
Dean of the Faculty of Education Studies,
Brighton Polytechnic,
Falmer, Brighton,
Sussex,
March 23.

From Professor Joan D. Browne
Sir, I write as a veteran of the teacher training institutions to say that I simply do not recognise the system described by your leader writer of March 22, which he thinks is so outmoded.

First, I cannot remember a time when we did not select students with the utmost care, by interview, after consideration of the reports of heads and examination results. "Selection methods" were the subject of

From Mr Peter Gorb
Sir, Mr Ellis (March 15) should not be too encouraged by Professor Ashworth (March 17). The universities in general will only actively encourage design-based courses in schools when, like Salford, they have sufficiently good contacts with industry to persuade them to employ design committed graduates from not only engineering courses but also schools of architecture and design. The key to improving design education is to first convince senior managers that design is central to their business purpose.

The current Government campaign, "Design for Profit", is a credible attempt to begin that process. But follow-up is going to be essential and it is a sad fact that there is very little teaching about design in British business schools. Furthermore, the campaign is limited to manufacturing industry and design should be a central concern of all businesses.

Yours faithfully,
PETER GORB,
Senior Fellow in Design Management,
London Business School,
Surrey Place,
Regent's Park, NW1,
March 17.

Weather to blame in Ethiopia

From the Chairman of the Save the Children Fund

Sir, It was heartening to read your leader article (March 24) concerning the Ethiopian famine. Nonetheless, I feel that some of the points in Bent Juel-Jensen's letter in the adjacent column do need comment, particularly since they may dissuade people who were thinking of helping the famine victims from so doing.

Regardless of the ideological hue of the Ethiopian Government, it cannot be held responsible for the current situation, which has been caused by two years of almost continuous drought and resultant crop failure, as reported by field workers on the ground. Not even centrally planned economies can control the weather. Further, it may be said that the response of the Ethiopian Government has been prompt, considering the insecurity of the area and the lack of resources. Indeed, the worst excesses of starvation, last seen in 1973-75, have so far been averted.

The public deserve reassurance that aid channelled through non-governmental organisations is unlikely to be diverted from those in need - particularly in our own case, where we have a team of British doctors, nutritionists, etc. on the ground supervising receipt, transport and distribution.

Finally, it can never be ethically right to deny humanitarian aid to people so desperately in need on the basis of their government's policies. Just as it would be quite wrong to deny aid to those suffering from the same famine in the provinces of Tigray and Eritrea.

Yours faithfully,
RAYMOND BLACKBURN,
30 Homefield Road,
Chiswick, W4,
March 23.

From Dr K. J. Misch
Sir, So now Ronald Reagan proposes to shoot the Russian nuclear attack out of the sky with "lasers". Next the Russians will jam the American lasers with Russian lasers and the nuclear game will continue. Will man never learn? - Disarm!

Yours faithfully,
K. J. MISCH,
St. Helier Hospital,
Wrythe Lane,
Carshalton,
Surrey,
March 23.

From Mr Fred Wachsberger
Sir, After seeing the all-too-familiar scenes of famine and plight on our television, this time from Ethiopia it is encouraging to read in today's *Times* (March 24) that the British Government is sending out £350,000 in aid.

I didn't get to read this till I sat down to watch the early evening news on BBC TV, which was followed by our local service giving the splendid news that Austin & Pickersgill had landed a £25n shipping order after months of hard bargaining and so bringing much needed work to an area of extreme high unemployment.

Good news indeed; until one leaves the order is from... Ethiopia! What is going on in this crazy world? Sincerely,
FRED WACHSBERGER,
192 Western Way,
Darras Hall,
Ponteland,
Newcastle upon Tyne,
Tyne and Wear,
March 24.

From Mr John Lambent
Sir, Horace Walpole is not to be believed on the subject of man midwives (letter, March 23). This was his term of abuse for Arch Bishop Thomas Secker, who, as a device to secure admission to Oxford University, first acquired a medical doctorate at Leyden, after studies in Paris that included Gregoire's lectures on midwifery.

Walpole meant that his medical degree equipped him as a doctor, and did not imply malice midwife status as now understood. The insult of nomenclature was par of Walpole's vendetta against Secker (see A. W. Rowden, *KC, The Primates of the Four Georges*).

Moreover (I write as archivist of St. James's Church, Piccadilly, in defence of a former rector) Secker's chaplain, Wintle, was more widely believed by contemporaries and later scholars when he wrote: "I do aver that he never was in the midwifery line, nor ever practised that or any other branch of surgery". I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN LAMBERT,
St. James's Vestry,
197 Piccadilly, W1,
March 23.

From Mr Philip Mickelborough
Sir, Professor Edwards's lament to the long-lived book shows a most unbecoming academic insularity.

No doubt he does still use textbooks which he bought just before the war - *Macbeth* in 1933 is little different from *Macbeth* in 1939 - but would he advise his colleague in, say, the Department of Nuclear Physics to teach from the books he bought as students?

In many disciplines knowledge is increasing so rapidly that most textbooks are out of date before reaching the bookshops, and are quite useless within a few years. Nevertheless, one must agree that book should not fall apart at its first reading.

Yours faithfully,
PHILIP MICKELBOROUGH,
39 Kingsbury Street,
Marlborough,
Wiltshire,
March 22.

From Mr Stephen West
Sir, Travelling first class from Norwich to London yesterday, copy of *The Times* was stolen from my briefcase.

Is the recession now so severe that top people can no longer afford to buy their own?

Yours faithfully,
STEPHEN WEST,
5 Church Street,
North Buckenham, Norfolk,
March 23.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
March 26: The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, this afternoon attended the match between Scotland and the Barbarians at Murrayfield.

Having been received upon arrival by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for the City of Edinburgh (Councillor Tom Morgan), Her Royal Highness was entertained at luncheon at Murrayfield by the Lord Provost, Her Royal Highness was entertained at luncheon at Murrayfield by the Lord Provost, Her Royal Highness was entertained at luncheon at Murrayfield by the Lord Provost.

The Queen was represented by Colonel John Corbett-Winder (for the Queen's Household Cavalry) and the Lord-Lieutenant for the City of Edinburgh (Councillor Tom Morgan). The Queen's Household Cavalry was represented by Colonel John Corbett-Winder (for the Queen's Household Cavalry) and the Lord-Lieutenant for the City of Edinburgh (Councillor Tom Morgan).

March 27: By command of the Queen the Lord Maclean (Lord Chamberlain) was present at Heathrow Airport, London this afternoon upon the departure of

Forthcoming marriages

Mr R. D. Bignell
and Miss P. J. Taitton-Brown
The engagement is announced between Roger Douglas, elder son of Mr R. D. Bignell, of Grayling Court, W5, and the late Mr Bignell, and Philippa, daughter of Sir Captain and Mrs Peter Taitton-Brown, of Grasspark, Charles, North Devon.

Mr P. L. Donnelly
and Miss G. M. Dallimore
The engagement is announced between Peter, son of Mr and Mrs P. L. Donnelly, of Oyster Bay, New York, and Georgia, daughter of the late Mr David Dallimore and Mrs Salla Dallimore, of Johannesburg, South Africa.

Mr R. J. G. Holman
and Miss A. J. Perkins
The engagement is announced between Richard, elder son of the late Mr Gordon Holman and Mrs Eileen Holman, of Putney, and Angela, daughter of Mr and Mrs Frank Perkins, of Ruislip.

Flight-Lieutenant A. J. B. McGregor
and Miss R. E. Griener-Cook
The engagement is announced between Alastair, only son of Mr R. A. McGregor, MBE, of Charlwood, Surrey, and the late Mrs J. M. McGregor, and Rosemary, daughter of Mr and Mrs R. L. Griener-Cook, of Alresford, Hampshire.

Mr M. W. Morris
and Miss S. A. Chetwynd-Talbot
The engagement is announced between Michael, son of Mr and Mrs M. E. Morris, of Myrtle Cottage, Llandegw, Gwent, and Sarah, daughter of Mr and Mrs Chetwynd-Talbot, of Kingsclere, Hampshire, and of Mrs P. Woodland, of Curkirknowle, near Totnes, Devon.

Mr M. C. Pickett
and Miss A. L. Dagnall
The engagement is announced between Mark, elder son of Major and Mrs Colin Pickett, of Amersham, Buckinghamshire, and Annabel, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Peter Dagnall, of Chiswick, London, and France.

Mr D. E. Smith
and Miss K. A. Ross
The engagement is announced between David, only son of Mr and Mrs Eric Smith, of Italian Villa, 2 Hurlingham Road, SW6, and Catherine Ann, eldest daughter of Brigadier and Mrs Alan Ross, of Priory Close, Seaview, Isle of Wight.

Funeral

Marquess Camden
The funeral of Marquess Camden took place on Saturday at St Albans, Herts. The Rev. Canon Michael J. Kent was officiating. The Marquess was represented by the Lord-Lieutenant of Kent and the Lord Bishop of Exeter.

Mr David J. Kent
The funeral of Mr David J. Kent took place on Saturday at St Albans, Herts. The Rev. Canon Michael J. Kent was officiating. The Marquess was represented by the Lord-Lieutenant of Kent and the Lord Bishop of Exeter.

University news

Liverpool
The North West Cancer Research Fund has presented Liverpool University with a cheque for £250,000 to support cancer research during 1983-84.

Latest wills

Latest estates include (net, before tax):
Mr Henry Cecil, of Leigh on Mendips, Bath, intestate, £203,007.
Mrs Sydney Arthur, of Castle, Greater Manchester, £261,191.
Mr Joseph Mullin, of Torrington, West Sussex, £221,163.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:
Dr A. R. Worthington to be medical director of the Bupa medical centre, in succession to Dr H. Beric Wright, who retires in June.

Politics and a false god

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

Marxists should repudiate the "dogmatic atheism" which has become a principle barrier to the progress of socialism, a leading member of the British Communist Party said in the sixth Tawney Memorial Lecture.

Miss Irene Brennan, a former nun and practising Roman Catholic, was speaking at the start of a week which brought further contributions to the debate about the interface between religion and politics. She is secretary of the religious affairs advisory committee of the Communist Party, and she made several forceful criticisms of Soviet-block attitudes to religion.

Mr David Steel, leader of the Liberal Party, said in St James's Place, London, that the Bishop of London, Dr Graham Leonard, was "naïve to put it at its most charitable" to say that the church should restrict itself to the articles of faith. Two days later the bishop restated his position, saying the church had to attend to the causes of evil in the human heart rather than its symptoms in social disorder.

Miss Brennan said in her lecture that the original Marxist criticism of religion was only atheistic in as much as it was rejection of a false god, the god of power and exploitation. Marx and Engels were attacking the distortion of Christianity which insisted on a sharp distinction between secular pursuits and religious practice. This "inner-looking otherworldliness" saw salvation as a personal individual question, serving "the class attitudes of the establishment".

Dogmatic opposition to religion had become an anti-democratic flaw in the socialism of the countries of Eastern Europe, for it excluded believers from full participation in the common effort.

The failure to associate political activism with spiritual insight, "the head with the heart", was one of the main factors inhibiting the development of socialism in Britain.

Miss Brennan declared: "We

need to awaken Marxists to the love and solidarity of God towards us, to the power and truth of the cross, to the blessed community of the saints and the joy of the resurrection."

Mr Steel, introducing himself as an Elder of the Church of Scotland, attacked the "common distortion" that the church should not involve itself in politics, which he called a "heretical Gospel".

Dr Leonard, whom he described as "Mrs Thatcher's own nominee to the See of London", had urged the church to concentrate on the articles of faith, while on many other matters "it is legitimate for Christians to hold different views".

How, he asked, could there be more than one Christian view of apartheid, torture, racism, and the erosion of civil liberties? The bishop had given his imprimatur for the most unchristian views on issues such as race and sexuality, even if he did not hold them himself.

Mr Steel said the words of the Magnificat "He hath filled the hungry with good things, and hath cast the rich empty away; he hath put down the mighty from their seats, and hath exalted the humble and meek" were "highly political language". The prayer was banned in several South American countries as being subversive, he added.

True Christian values were in great danger in the present illiberal climate, and a heavy responsibility now rested on the church.

"The church should be

difficulties of the world were not simply caused by ignorance or bad administration. "We face problems of violence, poverty, bad housing and war because we human beings can be violent, grasping, unjust, greedy and bitter". If the church concerned itself only with symptoms it will give the impression of being more interested in issues than in people.

"I think it is true to say that the church has fallen into the temptation to concentrate on the symptoms rather than causes, and needs to be recalled to the heart of the gospel."

This was the Christian's vocation to wrestle with the power of evil, which sought to draw him into iniquity or to corrupt the good he did. The armour against evil was penitence, which he called "an acceptance of the realities of life".

The lectures by Miss Brennan, Mr Steel, and Dr Leonard were written and delivered within a few days of each other, and though each speaker was obviously unaware of the others' contributions, they all addressed the same problem. The bishop is closer to Mr Steel's position than the latter admits.

The communist and the bishop both demand that the church should not shrink the preaching of its full spiritual teaching, and well-meaning political activism that the church should stand with the poor and exploited, as Miss Brennan demands. Dr Leonard says that this must not be a convenient distraction from the personal struggle of each individual.

The other two say in turn that a Christianity which individualizes the personal struggle can become an ideological weapon serving the interests of wealth and power, and has done so (Miss Brennan) and is still being seduced to do so (Mr Steel).

It is Mr Steel, however, who



Tory double: Mr Nicholas Winterton, the Conservative MP for Macclesfield, with his wife, Ann, who has just been selected as prospective Tory candidate for the neighbouring constituency of Congleton, Cheshire (Photograph: Michael Aron).

Parliament this week

Commons Today (12.30) Progress on a Bill to amend the Transport Act 1968. Tomorrow (13.00) The Transport Bill. Tuesday (13.00) The Transport Bill. Wednesday (13.00) The Transport Bill. Thursday (13.00) The Transport Bill. Friday (13.00) The Transport Bill.

Luncheon

Lady Mayors
The annual dinner of the Royal Hampshire Regiment Territorial Officers' Dinner Club was held on Saturday at Regimental Headquarters, Sackville House, Winchester. Brigadier C. G. T. Viner presided.

Service dinners

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Birthdays today

The Right Rev Dr C. K. N. Bardsley, 76; Mr Dirk Borge, 62; Marjorie Cousins of Brecknock, 83; the Hon George Bruce, 53; Professor Sir John Butterfield, 63; Mr Clifford Holton, 56; Mr Robert Harris, 83; Lord Hutchinson of Lillingston, 69; Frank Judd, 62; Mr Neil Kinnoch, 61; Mr R. Lister, 64; Mr Michael Parkinson, 48; Dame Flora Robson, 81; Lord Shaftesbury, 61; Lord Justice Stephenson, 73; Mr Richard Stille, 40.

Duchy of Lancaster

On the recommendation of the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster Letters Patent have been issued under the Seal of the Duchy appointing Mr M. R. Cockerton Steward of the Wiltshire and High Peak Barnstone Courts. He succeeds the late Mr W. N. Brooke-Taylor, of Bawtrey.

Memorial meeting

A meeting in memory of Arthur and Cynthia Kossler will take place at 6.30 pm on Thursday, April 7, at the Royal Academy, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W1, by invitation of Sir Hugh Casson, R.A., who will be in the Chair. Accommodation is limited. Please apply for invitation to Mrs Kossler, 17-21 Conway Street, London W1.

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OBITUARY

PROFESSOR ANTHONY BLUNT

Art historian who spied for the Russians



Professor Anthony Blunt, who died at his London home on March 26 at the age of 75, was an art historian of the very greatest distinction who, in 1979, was revealed to the public as having been at the centre of a Cambridge University coterie of the 1930s, many of whose members had become converted to Communism and had spied for the Russians.

The full role of this coterie was never in its lifetime fully revealed to the public either by himself or by the security services but there is no doubt that he was able in a variety of ways to make himself useful to the Russians greatly to detriment of this country's security.

As a convert to the thinking of Guy Burgess - the most intelligent of the group - that the Marxist interpretation of history was correct, he had acted as a talent spotter for Burgess, supplying him with the names of likely recruits. During his war service in British intelligence it seems likely that he was an assiduous collector of information for the Russians on Britain's information about and intentions towards the Germans in a variety of spheres, ranging from matters of internal defence and security to foreign policy considerations such as the British Government's intentions towards various neutral countries.

And though it appears that he had ceased to be active in passing information to the Russians after 1945 he was able nevertheless to protect friends who continued to operate as spies, notably Philby, Burgess and Maclean, to deceive the British security services for many more years, thus rendering further service to the Russians.

Yet all this was enacted alongside a career which, at the time, Blunt's exposure was acknowledged as having been one of the highest merit in the history of the country, both culturally and in time of war.

Blunt's fall from the very pinnacle of grace was sudden and astonishing. To a general public not accustomed by then to spy scandals, Blunt's name, reputation and character would have seemed above being impugned. He had done much to expand British consciousness in the matter of the appreciation of modern art; he was known as a man who had served his country along with other distinguished intellectuals in the Second World War.

He had been the head of an august institution in his directorship of the Courtauld Institute of Art from 1947 to 1974; in 1945-72 he had held an office which seemed to imply the particular approbation and confidence of the Sovereign.

In spite of awareness that he had been of the official left in the Cambridge of his youth, the discovery of the public in November, 1979, of the fact that Blunt had become an agent of Russian intelligence while at Cambridge in the 1930s, that this work had continued while he worked for British intelligence from 1940 to 1945 and that finally he had been the "fourth man" who had assisted in the arrangements for the escape of Burgess and Maclean and had survived the defection of Philby in 1963, caused an immense sensation.

In this perhaps most extraordinary of double lives, his great services to the history of art in this country deserve separate and comprehensive consideration.

Since the history of art did not exist as an academic subject in Britain in his youth, Blunt came to it by way of a spontaneous enthusiasm for art.

Anthony Frederick Blunt was born on September 26, 1907, but spent much of his childhood in Paris where his father, the Rev A. S. V. Blunt, was vicar of the English church and chaplain to the British Embassy. His love of France and her art dated from that period, as did his interest in the history of art, which he wrote and spoke French, an accomplishment which later helped to make him the intimate of two generations of the finest French art historians.

At school at Marlborough, where his contemporaries included Louis McNeice, John Bejman and his lifelong friend Ellis Waterhouse, he was one of a minority of "aesthetes" in a college of "hearties".

Blunt's education in art was carried on chiefly in the holidays, first by his eldest brother, Wilfred, the future author and art-master at Eton, from whom he absorbed the established avant-garde tastes of the day.

In 1926 Blunt went to Trinity, Cambridge, with a scholarship in mathematics. Though he read Modern Languages for the Tripos, taking a First in both parts and becoming a Fellow of the College in 1932, the Cambridge of that time, centred in Trinity and King's, formed the style of his mind - a Cambridge which had inherited from its Edwardian elders a rationalist and sceptical temper and which was shortly to take up the cause of the political left.

Blunt's interests in art were now developing rapidly though still only as a sideline. He developed a passion for German and Austrian baroque architecture and began writing reviews on art for the *Spectator*. English interest in visual art in the 1920s and early 1930s, was essentially amateur, or at any rate lacking a sense of history. Blunt's response was to apply the discipline of history. Works of art were to be studied like other events in the past.

Blunt, like a handful of other young English scholars sought out the Continental springs of art history, which were to be found not only on the Continent itself but also in the Warburg Institute, recently transported from Hamburg to London. In 1933 and 1934 he spent several fruitful months in the company of Ellis Waterhouse studying baroque art in Rome. Another friend of this period or shortly after was the refugee Marxist art historian Friedrich Antal, who also influenced his interpretation of history.

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Blunt's education in art was carried on chiefly in the holidays, first by his eldest brother, Wilfred, the future author and art-master at Eton, from whom he absorbed the established avant-garde tastes of the day.

In 1926 Blunt went to Trinity, Cambridge, with a scholarship in mathematics. Though he read Modern Languages for the Tripos, taking a First in both parts and becoming a Fellow of the College in 1932, the Cambridge of that time, centred in Trinity and King's, formed the style of his mind - a Cambridge which had inherited from its Edwardian elders a rationalist and sceptical temper and which was shortly to take up the cause of the political left.

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In 1936 Blunt resigned his Cambridge Fellowship and in the following year joined the staff of the Warburg Institute. Under its second Director, T. S. R. Boase, was beginning to acquire serious academic standards, and Blunt moved there as Reader in the History of Art and Deputy Director in 1939.

During his Second World War service with M15, the flow of his scholarly publications, begun in 1937, was hardly checked. He wrote articles on Poussin, the French seventeenth-century painters, on Blake and on various problems connected with visual symbolism; also some on modern art.

In 1945 Blunt succeeded the then Sir Kenneth Clark as Surveyor of the King's Pictures and immediately carried on the catalogue begun by Clark of the great collection of drawings at Windsor Castle. Over the years he wrote no fewer than five of the volumes himself, alone or in collaboration with others, and persuaded colleagues to write the rest, so that almost the entire collection was covered by the time he retired in 1972.

After his retirement he became adviser for the Queen's Pictures and Drawings. In 1947, Blunt was the natural choice to succeed Boase as Director of the Courtauld Institute. With the help until 1961 of the Deputy Director, Johnstone Wilde, he made the Courtauld what it has been ever since - the major centre in

Britain for the academic training of young professional art historians and an institution to stand comparison with the finest similar bodies abroad.

At the Courtauld Institute he was almost the ideal Director. He had a natural authority which certainly made itself felt; at the same time he trusted his staff, not only teachers but also librarians, technologists and administrators, to do their jobs as they thought best. Almost all his younger teaching staff had in fact been his pupils and they took much of their colouring from him.

A significant part of his contribution lies in his writings. In the fifties and sixties his principal books were *Art and Architecture in France 1500-1700* (1953) in the Pelican History of Art series, a masterly survey, and the monumental *Nicolas Poussin* (1966-67). Somewhat less found time to write the monographs on Blake, Philibert de l'Orme, Sicilian and Neapolitan baroque architecture, and Picasso.

On his sixtieth birthday he was presented with a *Festschrift* with an affectionate personal memoir by Ellis Waterhouse, and the French had already awarded him the *Légion d'honneur* in 1958. Four universities, including Paris, gave him honorary degrees, and his old college, Trinity, made him an honorary Fellow in 1967. For his work with the Royal Collection he had been made successively CVO (1947) and KCVO (1956).

Thus it seemed, he was set fair to pass off the stage loaded with honour, until a book, *The Utopias of Treason*, published in November 1979 by the journalist Andrew Boyle, claimed that the author was able, if need be, to name the "fourth man". Ten days later, on November 15 in a written Commons answer to a question tabled by Mr Ted Leadbitter, Mr. Peter Minter, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, revealed that for twenty years Blunt had been a Russian agent, but by few people, that he had confessed to being a Russian agent in 1964 and that in return for supplying certain information he had been granted immunity.

As a fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge in the 1930s, Blunt, it emerged, had been a close friend of Guy Burgess. As he was to admit in 1964, he had become a member of Russian intelligence at the time and had "talent spotted" for them at Cambridge. When he joined M15 in 1940 he had continued as a Russian agent and had continued to pass information to the Russians. At his entry into M15, it appeared that while his "past" left inclinations were acknowledged, they presented no impediment to his being engaged for the most sensitive work.

In 1945 Blunt had apparently ceased active work for the Russians but in 1951 he was able to use his contacts in Russian intelligence to enable Burgess and Maclean to defect. After the escape of the pair Blunt was investigated as his name had been mentioned by Burgess as a source. But with no further evidence against Blunt, and his persistent denial of the facts, the investigators made no further progress although they were by that time highly suspicious.

In 1964 Philby defected and in the following year, fresh evidence implicated Blunt. Though the evidence was not apparently strong enough to bring charges, the Attorney General of the day obtained a confession from Blunt in return for a promise of immunity from prosecution. Blunt's part of the bargain being his cooperation in investigations which continued in the aftermath of the Burgess, Maclean and Philby defections.

The full implication of Blunt's apostasy awaits a full assessment as must an analysis of his motives, and his feelings about his actions as seen in retrospect by himself. His own general attitude towards Marxism as an historical and cultural phenomenon is supposed to have been given the impetus and direction it took by contact with the more dominating intelligence of Burgess. He was later to say, himself, that he was enabled to betray British information about the Germans during the war from a conviction that he was not doing enough to help a hard pressed ally. Whether he was himself responsible for the deaths of any British agents is still a matter for debate.

At any rate he was, on his public exposure, dealt with comparatively leniently, with the annulling of his knighthood of the Royal Victorian Order.

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THE ARTS

Michael Deakin (right) has emerged from the power struggle at TV-am as the clear winner. He successfully took on the 'Famous Five' presenters in a bid for full editorial control of the programmes. Another crisis now, and he knows that his head will be the one to roll.
Interview by Bryan Appleyard

The last man left to blame

"I sought no fights, I sought only peace," says Michael Deakin with the smug air of a man who has just hit upon a good pay-off line. As the world now knows he has sought in vain for, as programme controller of TV-am, he has presided over one of the most startlingly bitter outbreaks of civil war that television has yet seen. Before Anna Ford guaranteed herself a place in every newscast compilation of the year 1983 by muttering darkly about the acts of treachery which only history would expose, Deakin had been the least well known of the group which founded commercial breakfast television. Afterwards he was the star, a cool eminence grise who had taken on "presenter power" and won.

Now, in the uneasy calm at Camden Town, he has taken to speaking in a kind of code. He talks at length of the competitive and psychological pressures of American breakfast television, and of the sense in which TV-am is the first really commercial station in Britain, in that it genuinely has to compete for advertising against the monopoly commercial companies. Ratings are therefore its life or its death. This is all intended to be heard by his staff, who came from the cosy monopolies of the regional franchise holders or the BBC. He is trying to teach them that TV-am is in a tougher ballgame, especially for presenters.

Deakin's part in the "hurricane of events" at the Camden Town studios and at Barclays Merchant Bank is now clear. By about week four he and some of his colleagues had seen that the BBC had run away with the ratings. Audience research

indicated there was nothing wrong with the content but the presenter combinations were going down badly. Deakin attempted a reshuffle, starting with Ford, but this was seen by the five stars as the thin end of a wedge. They united behind the previously arranged rosters.

The danger was that such a stance threatened to paralyze any attempt at editorial control of the station. Deakin appealed to the board, having failed to get backing within TV-am. The resulting crisis squeezed out Peter Jay and split his job into its two component parts: chairman and chief executive. It also asserted that Deakin was the programme controller and he was going to control the programmes.

He announced this to a meeting of the staff: "I'll tell you exactly what I said, I said 'there's only one editorial chair here'." This is a somewhat less dramatic version than the quotation which was reported. But Deakin is now out to calm things down, to present the changes at TV-am as evolutionary rather than revolutionary and the hysteria of some members of the staff as the result of "external pressure and internal fatigue".

Later this week he will announce the specific programming changes which will reveal his own analysis of how far things were wrong. But, until then, he is firmly non-commenting on the slightest implication that his Famous Five are anything less than the best. "I've got five of the best TV personalities in England and I think I'm very lucky."

Deakin is the son of Churchill's

close friend Sir William Deakin, former Warden of St Anthony's, Oxford. He went to Cambridge with Derek Jacobi and Ian McKellen and was heavily involved in theatre. Later he opened London's first graphic art gallery - Editions Alecto - and then joined the BBC briefly, when he produced Jack De Manio's *Today* show for radio. He went back to art dealing until Donald Baverstock spotted him and whisked him off to Yorkshire Television where he spent 12 years, rising to the rank of Editor of Documentaries, making his name with a series of increasingly controversial programmes including *Johnny Go Home*, which landed him in the Old Bailey charged with criminal libel. "I've often thought in the last weeks that the most difficult time I had previously spent was in the Old Bailey. I think TV-am and the Old Bailey have much in common."

He was part of the team that presented the TV-am franchise application to the Independent Broadcasting Authority. He is reluctant to identify any problems at that stage. "I think we put together a bid in order to get the franchise - that's what bids are for. I still think it was the right team and I still think we'll get breakfast television right."

But the strain was immense. Apart from building the studios there were the logistical problems of constructing Britain's second largest television station with a 23-hour a week output. Cash flow meant that up to Christmas it could only have 30 employees. The build-up to the full complement of almost 400 all happened in six weeks. But still,



Deakin maintains, it was all hanging together. "There has never been a row at TV-am until lately. It was a very contained place."

But the first really public crack in the edifice appeared when the BBC launched *Breakfast Time* two weeks ahead of them and succeeded in being alarmingly successful. Deakin admits the BBC's product wrong-footed him.

"They, in fact, chose to become a personality show. And they played hardball - for instance it's now impossible for us to put on star guests because they are told if they come to us they won't appear on any BBC show. We've had two or three examples of that. The BBC went down-market in a way that is not dignified in a public service organization, but so be it... They

did talk about doing *Newsnight* in the morning but it turned out not to be so."

Meanwhile the IPA-Equity dispute was putting tremendous pressure in TV-am's revenues. Yet all of this could have been withstood if the ratings had been right. They were disastrously wrong and the decisions Deakin announces this week must, for his sake and for the patience of the investors, get a few things right. "Clearly the figures have got to start rising rather quickly. By the end of the summer we should be level pegging with the BBC."

Deakin sticks to the view, however, that they need not be that radical: "The belief that Peter's departure will change the sort of programmes we make simply isn't true. We must remember that I am

also part of the team that went to the IBA and which they entrusted with the franchise. My professional reputation and the programmes I have made were part of what made them award it to this particular group."

In other words the fundamentals are right but the detail is wrong. The general entertainment-based approach stays and so, runs the official line, do the presenters. Deakin retains a brash belief that he can do it, whatever accusations have been flung in the small hours. His heart, after all, is in the right place.

"I've always conducted my life on the basis of what seems fun. The Deakin family, I learnt to my amazement, not so long ago were in fairgrounds. All the fairground equipment at the V & A says

Deakins Fairs on the side. In the middle of the nineteenth century we turned into landed gentry but I've always had a streak of the fairground about me."

"Look about this place as you come in the hall. It wasn't built by apparitions. I think it was meant to say that this is a fun place to work. This was a sort of circus tent - Barnum and Bailey. Let's say we are in entertainment and this is a fun place to work."

But might not the casual observer think Deakin had been operating as more than just a benign ringmaster in recent weeks? "I think television is a political business. I hope and believe that everything I've ever done has been for the good of the station. I sought no fights, I sought only peace."

Opera

Overwhelming power of basic truth

Katya Kabanova
Grand, Leeds

One thing is clear about *Katya Kabanova*. It gleams as a steady truth from the documents and studies collected in John Tyrrell's hugely informative Cambridge Opera Guide, on the work, and it stands out bald, simple and direct in Graham Vick's new production for Opera North.

It is the fact of Janacek's intense emotional involvement with his subject, an unconditional sympathy that overrode other matters like consistency of symbolism, social setting or musical artifice. *Katya* is quite straightforwardly a story of sexual passion at odds with loving affection, and in this compact, candid production its basic truth comes

over with overwhelming power. Stefanos Lazaridis's set is a boon. The original intention had been for his ENO designs to be used, but his work with Mr Vick led to a new conception that is, like so much else in this production, elementary and therefore elemental. There is only one feature on the stage: the Kabanov house, tall-windowed and grey, set high at one side on a revolve. But this is enough to give Mr Vick the means to rise to the most highly charged moments in the opera.

Tikhon's departure at the end of the first act is followed by Katya, staring out through the windows, as the house turns. Then, in the middle of the third act, the house spins wildly with Katya trapped inside while the storm music rages in the orchestra. Mr Vick's last coup comes where it is most needed, right at

the end. He efficiently clears the stage, except for Katya's body and the curtained house, and has the protest of off-stage wordless chorus booming amplified to make an urgent final climax. Nor is the quieter detail neglected. There is a perfect rightness in such things as Katya's assignment with her lover, when he begins to sing while she walks on towards us, perhaps not yet hearing him, not rushing into his arms but taking a deliberate course into disaster, her own woman.

Marie Slorach, as Katya, is well on the way to a vital interpretation. In the quiet music she has all the fresh, natural beauty Janacek saw in his heroine, and though in the first act her anguish seems a little contrived, she later makes Katya's feelings as strong and genuine as they have to be. Among the others in a disci-

plined and committed cast, Judith Pierce is an implacable, deeply grim mother-in-law, Barbara Walker a warm, stable Varvara, Bonaventura Bottono a spirited Yanya who enjoys himself, and Anthony Roden a husband whose moral weakness is as effective as his ability to rattle off quick dialogue; indeed, hardly a word of the Norman Tucker translation is lost throughout the opera. The evening also benefits from David Lloyd-Jones's feeling for the music's nerve, its quick interchange of obsessively mechanical progress and stilled emotion. Yet another advantage is the conflation of the first two acts, as Janacek came to prefer, so that the tragedy is filled all in one go before the interval and then spilled, with violent compassion.

Paul Griffiths

Theatre

Victory
Royal Court

Subtitled "Choices in Reaction", Howard Barker's latest play considers a woman caught on the wrong side of the Restoration. Julie Covington plays the widow of one Bradshaw, a political visionary having only a name in common with the surly lawyer who played Calpurnius to Charles I's Christ at the royal trial.

Barker's Bradshaw, whose image of a Utopia without money, sexual constraints or sex stereotyping sounds spuriously twentieth-century even in the context of those progressive thinkers, goes himself exhumed and posthumously hanged along with Cromwell and the "regicides", condemning his wife to a trail round the London gibbets with a canvas bag.

Both in action and speech, inevitably, Barker seizes every chance for squalid orgasms, purveying brains, shrivelled wombats and all his usual paraphernalia. He has a wonderful time with Charles I's court, all grope and the lyric odes and using Bradshaw's bits for a gruesome coconut shy. Nigel Terry's Charles, his youthful face furrowed as Lely records, delivers a cascade of slang, period obsolescences and naked obscenities with grim bawling.

But why is he there? Why did England's republican experiment collapse? Barker has few doubts, making no reference to the protectorate's tyranny except a countrywoman's complaint that nothing got better. Charles II is a conscious puppet, "ticking crowds for bankers" - one royalist veteran, now in the export trade, says: "I have a wound five inches long in my groin that says England's got to have a bank!"

After that, where can the play go? Bitterly recalling his colleague's failure, somebody called Milton is made to envisage the endless necessity for counter-revolution because power corrupts. What society would buy that, even from Howard Barker? And, anyhow, why this sudden loss of hope on the left, this identification with death? Does anyone else share it?

Danny Boyle, a name I had not known before, has directed a beautifully paced, taut production, equally in command throughout the vast social and emotional range Barker demands. And nowhere more than in Miss Covington's performance, drained with disillusionment and then ironically triumphant as she fawns herself into a royal mistress's service. Beginning at the bottom, in wise silence, watching her guileless student son (Martin Stone) take a false name and a Scots accent, she learns to rob sympathizers and couple with a coarse cavalier (the sanguine Kenny Ireland).

The author allows her a baby and a release of her husband's *mugwump* *opus* as hopes. But I found little comfort, despite the exhilaration of the language, a sulphurous firework display that only tickled the audience though it should have scorched them. And, in the teeth of the Joint Stock budget, Deirdre Clancy has created three *Restoration* comedies' quota of costumes that understand every character, and an elegantly confined set.

Anthony Masters

BBC SO/Pritchard
Festival Hall/Radio 3

The most interesting aspect on Friday of a programme not otherwise distinguished in either idea or execution was the opportunity it provided to ponder what exactly makes a concerto a concerto.

The BBC Symphony Orchestra under Sir John Pritchard were strong advocates for the 1935 Music for Strings by Arthur Bliss - less functional and more unpredictable than its title suggests, and looking back to Handel's Concerti Grossi as well as forward to Tippett's Concerto for Double String Orchestra. They nurtured the tough growth of this sturdy English/European hybrid, sharpening its bracing outer movements with gleaming, incisive phrasing, and making the most of the shifting pulse and textures of the central slow movement.

The rapid, whimsical scale passages, tingling in their bright articulation, were reminders of the Bliss that might have been, had he surrendered to his earlier Gallic seduction instead of rooting himself back in English soil. Ravel's music had wooed Bliss in the 1920s, and it was his G major Piano Concerto that we heard next.

Jean-Bernard Pommier's performance had plenty of static electricity if rather low voltage. Orchestra and keyboard crackled away in the outer movements, brittle and sardonic with the piano anticipating here, mocking there, the vividly characterized orchestral solos. But the reading had a studied, slightly self-conscious side to it, which, in the Adagio particularly, tended to imprison its elusive nature and lessen its piquancy.

After the interval came Bartok's Concerto for Orchestra. It was a disappointingly routine performance, reliable, sometimes more, from a purely technical point of view, but lacking in imaginative wonder. It was as if an English mist had crept into the bones of the introduction and the mellifluous but voice-less Intermezzo, and the second movement, while apparently adopting the original faster version, was played almost wearily, on the distinctly conservative side of Scherzando.

We missed, too, that acute sensitivity to dynamic nuance which can still bring an unearthly shiver to the "night music" of the Elegia, making the single, numb woodwind notes seem to be born of another sphere. The potential was there; but when it came to the Bluebird shudder near the end, it seemed a different orchestra and a different Bartok from the one we had heard just two weeks earlier.

Hilary Finch

Eschenbach/Frantz
Queen Elizabeth Hall

Among the most romantic yet firmly controlled of duo pianists, Christoph Eschenbach and Justus Frantz had a surprise for their audience on Friday night. As an extra item in the all-Brhams programme they included four of the Hungarian Dances, but played in a version

Concerts

for two pianos hitherto unheard here, instead of four hands at one piano.

Mr Eschenbach told us that the two-piano version was referred to in the composer's letters, but that the music had only recently been found "in an old library". He did not specify where that was. As might be expected, the pieces gained a greater sonority and richness of harmonic texture from the double keyboard, the writing sometimes suggesting the spikier chords of the cimbalo.

These followed the set of Walzes, Op 39, played as a duet at one piano. The pianists kept the music in front of them for this item alone, and successfully made the walzes as enjoyable to hear as they are fun to perform. The playing retained some Northern rigour under the Viennese charm, allowed the rhythmic momentum to sway the melody along (and at times the pianists with it), and in some walzes achieved a delicate effect with a tiny hesitation before the first beat.

The concert began with the "St Anthony" Variations in a form that differs quite a lot from the better-known orchestral version. I was much taken by a sense of miniature drama which the pianists imparted to the middle variations, the stealthy tread and sinister threat of No 4 being followed successively by headlong flight, angry expostulation then tender forgiveness in the almost balletic siciliano of No 7, leading to an impressively sustained finale.

The duo artistry could be appreciated at its best in the F minor Sonata, Op 34, and the technical skill equally divided, the focus of attention alternating in a carefully co-ordinated balance. The controlled inner tension of the performance compensated for the lack of warmth compared with the same music in its piano quintet form. The virtuosity required of two pianists alone still seems hard work, but the result was undeniably exhilarating.

Noel Goodwin

The Music Ensemble
St John's

Another group devoting itself to new music appeared in London for the first time on Friday. The Music Ensemble is one fruit of last year's Dartington Summer School, at which event its members came together to play works by composers who attended.

In fact it was a piece by that school's director, Peter Maxwell Davies, which crowned this auspicious debut. The source of inspiration for *A Mirror of Whiteness Light*, composed in

1977, was the vista beneath Davies's Orkney home, where the Atlantic and North Sea meet in an ever-changing swirl of reflected light. Davies insists that his use of a magic square as a structural device in this work is audible, and certainly the innate feeling of growth and metamorphosis can be traced to the presence of easily perceptible eight-note permutations of the plainson themes he uses. The result is a rich, pulsating organism, whose alchemical transformations were realized impressively by these players under the direction of John Carver.

Keith Williams directed with equal aplomb two pieces by younger English composers. Anthony Powers's *Another Part of the Island*, written in 1980, attempted quite successfully to reflect, though not to depict, the broad dramatic processes of Shakespeare's *The Tempest*. Perhaps in the event there was too much of the playwright and not enough of the composer in the music, but for all that there were some notable gestures: the general atmosphere of mystique and confusion, for example, and the appearance of Prospero to set the world to rights, depicted by solo cello.

On the other hand, Martin Davies's *The Map of Love*, written for these players last year, was an appealingly wry comment on the compositional principle of drawing separate elements of an idea together in the manner of Sibelius (and Maxwell Davies). The resolution of its opening chaos turned out to be the gaudiest pastiche of salon music in what sounded suspiciously like a flat minor. It was a complete contrast to Webern's Two Songs, Op 8, which the contralto Patricia Middleton sang with concentrated passion and assurance.

The Music Ensemble will make a further appearance at St John's tomorrow.

Stephen Pettitt

Considering that Dirk Bogarde was once at "Odeon-Id" and has spent the last 12 years playing Germans, it is remarkable how pleasant he seems (Omnibus, BBC1). Perhaps his candour helped; he described himself variously as a timid creature, a man of no brain and even, on occasions, a mannered actor. But they were perfect manners. An ability not only to spill the beans but to eat them, too, is the mark of a man who does not care much about himself or of one whose vanity has made him entirely self-sufficient. Both, I imagine.

Certainly he is an actor of wide cinematic range, having progressed from the clean young man of the "Doctor" series to the taut homosexual of *Victim*, to his fans' despair. Then, not because he played the part of a Uranian but because it was that of a 45-year-old man. Tempus fugit; the audience abscondit. *Death in Venice*, however, persuaded the world that old age has its own terrible consolations.

Noel Coward, in one of his rural moods, told Mr Bogarde "Never go near the cinema". But in fact he flourished in its artificial light: the secret, it seems, is to concentrate very hard since the camera "is capable of photographing thought". He is right, of course, and it was his clarity of honesty that made this such a delightful interview.

John Le Carré, on the South Bank Show (LWT), was a less endearing, and certainly more solemn, figure. But there is a large element of the actor within him, also; he seemed to stun an audience of schoolchildren with readings from his novels, and he went on to impersonate the voice of Yasser Arafat in a most convincing manner. But, then, he has always been used to playing parts.

As a child he suffered both his father's disgrace and his



John Le Carré: a large element of the actor

mother's abandonment of her family, these were secrets he nurtured, forced to conceal them from a world which he tried simultaneously to placate and to understand. And so it is that in his novels reality is sinister, violent and labyrinthine; he studies it with the astonished fascination of a martyr looking at the arrows which have pierced him.

His thrillers, of course, are a wonderful mechanism for ratio-

nalizing guilt and secrecy, fear and betrayal. But he is also astute enough to ensure that his own fantasies complement those of his public: "People", he said, "want to interpret their lives in terms of conspiracy." The difference between fantasy and reality became evident, however, when extracts from his latest novel, about an Israeli double agent, were read alongside news "clips" from the Middle East. In contrast to his

British premieres at the Bloomsbury Theatre from April 7 to 9. The works are *A Full Moon in March* by the American composer John Harbison, setting a dance-drama of that name by W. B. Yeats, and *Inner Voices* by the Australian com-

poser Brian Howard to a libretto by Louis Nowra. Robert Stephens is to replace Paul Scofield as Oberon in Bill Bryden's production of *A Midsummer Night's Dream* when it transfers to the Lyttelton Theatre next month.

Peter Ackroyd

Giuseppe Sinopoli takes up his post as Principal Conductor of the Philharmonia Orchestra with effect from January 1984; he will be appearing with the orchestra in May that year, and will be spending 12 weeks each season with them from 1984-86.

onwards. Under his exclusive contract with Deutsche Grammophon, Sinopoli plans to make a number of major recordings with the Philharmonia.

The New Opera Company is to present a double bill of

COVENT GARDEN
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THE WEEK AHEAD by Jeremy Warner

ECONOMIC VIEW

large amounts of money have been sold at a handsome price. At half way, profits were up 22 per cent at £37m. That increase, applied to a full year, gives an outcome of about £86m. Brokers expect the year's total dividend to be hoisted to about £.5p.

British Aerospace is making enormous amounts of money out of its military, missile and space side. But high development spending is holding the share price back. It still

last week as the markets await BNOC's latest proposals on oil prices. The pound also remains vulnerable to a strong dollar, buoyed by high United States interest rates.

Although there was a feeling towards the end of last week that the Fed had not after all tightened up on money policy, few can see a cut in interest rates in the near future. With rates in Europe tumbling, international investments look increasingly attractive.

No immediate threat of a rise

of Britain's poor February trade performance but the underlying current account deficit suggested by last week's figures may upset sterling once oil ceases to dominate the picture.

However, the poor showing of the Alliance in the Darlington by-election has made markets more confident of a Conservative victory at the general election, provided it takes place not later than the autumn.

No immediate threat of a rise

considering the Government's determination not to use this weapon to defend the pound.

Economic indicators due this week include the March unemployment figures on Thursday, national income and expenditure in the fourth quarter and for the whole of 1982 and the latest quarterly analysis of bank advances, both on Wednesday.

Wednesday also sees publication of the Bank of England Quarterly Bulletin.

to the stores group.

Tomorrow also sees figures from Exco International, whose share price has been racing ahead since news of the deal to buy another 10 per cent of Unilever, giving it control of the first growing Telerate view data system. Pretax profits are expected to rise from £10.7m to between £15 and £17m. However, the share price is concentrating less on this than the public relation of Telerate in the public relation of Telerate in

32 Tms	Atlantic Shet Cp	100				
60 Tms	Bradford Prop	250	+4	7.8	2.9	17.3
90 Tms	British Land	87½	-3	0.7b	0.8	15.7
84 Tms	Brixton Estate	106		5.2	4.9	20.1

[illegible]

15.9m	Candlefield	53n	+10	20.0	3.9
32n.6m	Conn. Plant	69	*	3.0	4.3
881.00n	Doranakand	116		4.3	3.7
256.8m	Highd & Low	85		3.9	4.6
5,536,600	Hongkong	65n		35.2	8.5

[illegible][illegible]

هكذا من الأصل

Investment and Finance

City Editor
Anthony Hilton

THE TIMES

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Telephone 01-837 1234

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index 856.9
FT 100 80.63
FT All Shares 413.71
Bargains 28.033
Tring Hall USM Index 189.1
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones 8302.77
Hong Kong: Hang Seng Index 553.33
New York: Dow Jones Average 1140.09 down 5.81 (Friday's close)

CURRENCIES

LONDON
Sterling \$1.4605
Index 78.1
DM 3.5300
Fr 10.5800
Yen 348.50
Dollar Index 122.1
DM 2.4147
Gold \$413
NEW YORK
Gold \$413.75
Sterling \$1.4597

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Base rates 10%
3 month interbank 10%
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 9 1/8%
3 month DM 4 1/8%
3 month 12 1/2%
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period February 2 to March 1, 1983 inclusive: 11.391 per cent.

BOARD MEETINGS

TODAY - Interim: Newman-Tonics (amended) Final: Charterhouse Group, Delta Group, Early's of Whitby, Freeman, Glynd International, Good Relations, Low and Bonar, Molyneux Holdings, Southampton, Isle of Wight and South of England Royal Siam Packet Company.
TOMORROW - Interim: Boscawen FST, LWT (Holding) FST, American Trust, Booker McConnell, Bowater Corporation, British Aerospace, Buzel, Cape Industries, Dufay Bitumastic, Estates and General, Investments International, Benson, Lonsdale, MacFarlane Group (dormant), Molins (amended), Reckitt and Colman, Rohan Group, Superdrug Stores, Vosper.
WEDNESDAY - Interim: Ben Bailey Construction, Bridon, Castelfield (Kings) Rubber, Stetson and Pitt, Walker and Homer, Final: Associated Book Publishers, Babcock International, R Garwirth, Guardian Royal Exchange, Home Counties Newspapers, Lowther Howarth, Legal and General, Planer Group, Reed Executive, Rotor, Telford, Weir Group, James Wilkes, Yorkshire Chemical.
THURSDAY - Interim: Technican SA, Town Centre Securities, Unigroup, Finale AS Cars, Arratnot Dolles Income Trust, Granplan Holdings, Itstock Johnson, Magnolia Group (Mouldings).

Board shake-up at Tring Hall

Big changes in the boardroom of mini-issuing house Tring Hall are expected today as a preliminary marriage to an unhappy marriage to the Luxembourg-based Commercial Development Finance Corporation.

Mr Dennis Poll, who helped to start the business more than three years ago, is expected to step down as managing director and three other directors will resign.

The merger was expected to bring new deals for Tring which have not materialized and shareholders have started to mount pressure to get the mess sorted out.

● **UNCERTAIN SKIES:** Boeing is expecting further growth in its military business in 1983, but the outlook for commercial business remains uncertain. Further reductions in employment will be made. Last year the number of employees fell by 11,000 to 90,000.

● **USM EXEMPT:** The business expansion scheme announced in the Budget, will not give tax relief for investments in companies whose shares are traded on the Unlisted Securities Market, Mr John Wakeham, Minister of State at the Treasury, said.

In a speech prepared for delivery to the Plymouth Chamber of Commerce, he said the scheme, which allows individuals investing up to £10,000 a year in qualifying companies to claim tax relief, will not apply to firms whose shares are listed on the Stock Exchange or dealt in on the USM.

● **NEW LISTING:** Bainslow Eves will be added to the London & Regional Share Price List tomorrow and will be published daily in Business News.

BTG joins scheme for small businesses

By Edward Townsend
Industrial Correspondent

The British Technology Group, whose future role still awaits definition by the Government, is to participate in a £500,000 experimental project - the Acorn Scheme - designed to foster small businesses in the North-east.

BTG is joining forces with English Industrial Estates, the Government agency which provides and manages a significant proportion of industrial premises, to promote innovation and enterprise in the regions with unsecured five-year loans of up to £50,000.

The scheme may be extended to other assisted areas later. It is being backed by funds from Oakwood Loan Finance, part of the BTG Small Companies Division, and is aimed specifically at encouraging the establishment and expansion of manufacturing and service industry companies.

BTG said that the scheme, expected to be attractive to innovative businesses, "is likely to appeal to such companies who because of their success have shown the security normally required by traditional sources of finance."

Acorn's introduction coincides today with the launch of the £100m Small Engineering Firms Investment Scheme (SEFIS 2) which was announced in the Budget and forms the principal element of the Department of Industry's three-year innovation package.

The scheme is designed particularly to help depressed regions like the West Midlands, where Mr Patrick Jenkin, the Industry Secretary, has asked the English Industrial Estates Corporation to investigate the industrial property market and to establish whether there is a need for more development, including high technology industry and new and small businesses.

BTG and EIE officials will be keeping a close watch on the progress of the Acorn Scheme, which will operate in the North-East until the end of the year, when the initial allocation of £500,000 will be reviewed.

Cash plea for key industries

By Our Financial Staff

Pension funds and revenue from North Sea oil should be directed to key industries such as chemicals through a national oil investment bank, according to the Association of Scientific Technical and Management Staffs.

The association (ASTMS) also wants the post devolved, Britain to leave the EEC and establishment of an "outward investment agency" to slow down British investment overseas. These pleas will be made at a chemical industry conference organized by ASTMS against a background of 70,000 job losses and the closure of about a third of production capacity over three years.

The main problems facing the industry, according to ASTMS, are energy costs, disruptive imports and long-term import penetration.

According to CBI figures British chemicals manufacturers are paying between 20 and 40 per cent more for their energy needs than their European competitors.

The industry has also been badly affected by disruptive US imports which have benefited from controlled feedstock prices giving the US a competitive edge.

But ASTMS says the long-term import penetration, especially from the EEC, is a more serious problem than disruptive imports. There have been big increases in imports of organics, plastics, synthetic rubber and dyes and pigments.

The multinational companies which dominate the chemical industry are also attacked for investing wherever they think the highest return can be made and for refusing to involve trade unions in employment and investment decisions.

Mr Tommy Macpherson, chairman of the LCCI's economic affairs committee, said in his letter to Sir Geoffrey Howe.

Mr Macpherson said the abolition of VAT on building repairs and maintenance would

The policy-making committee of the United States Federal Reserve Board meets in closed session today to take what could be its most important economic decisions in more than a year.

Given the nascent economic recovery now under way, the Central Bank must decide whether it should allow more growth in the US money supply to bring down interest rates further, or whether it should tighten the reins to avert Wall Street fear of rekindled inflation.

It is generally agreed that the Central Bank's open market committee has had to take since it decided last year to stir stagnant economic growth by pumping more money into the system.

A wrong move could stifle the signs of vigour in the economy which the Reagan Administration predicts will grow at an expanded rate of 4.7

per cent between the last quarter of 1982 and the final quarter this year.

This revived more optimistic forecasts for growth compared with the earlier official forecast of very slow growth of just 3.1 per cent this year.

The latest figures, which also

Lloyd's will act on syndicate limits

By Jonathan Clark

Lloyd's of London is urgently trying to introduce measures to stop its syndicates breaking their underwriting limits or why there are such big losses.

The Lloyd's authorities have been embarrassed by the unwellcome news that a small marine syndicate, number 895, has breached its premium limit and that its members, including Virginia Wade and Mark Cox, the tennis stars, will have to foot a hefty bill for its losses.

The episode will cause some embarrassment at Lloyd's because the Fisher Report into its workings, published nearly two years ago, contained in a seven-page chapter on the problem proposals to prevent such breaches. But these proposals have yet to be translated into the by-laws which regulate the insurance market.

The extent of the loss is still not clear but it is possible that members could face a loss of £25,000 for every £10,000 they put up.

News of the disaster was not a surprise at Lloyd's. Spicer & White (Underwriting Agents), which employed Mr Bryan Spencer as the underwriter on syndicate 895, told the authorities about a year ago that it believed there was a problem.

It has been decided that the syndicate should be wound down and it stopped underwriting nine months ago. But the extent of the damage only became apparent when the annual audit was carried out in

The "names" (members) on the syndicate were also only told of the likely loss after the audit. Lloyd's is also concerned that of the 245 members only 10 are working members of Lloyd's, and two of these are Spicer directors.

Syndicate 895 performed poorly and the knowledgeable working names seem to have given it a wide berth.

Ironically, 20 years ago Lloyd's had an early warning mechanism to give an alert of such a catastrophe, but it was abandoned because of the enormous burden of clerical work.

The Fisher Report states clearly that "where excess of premium income limits results in a loss or an increased loss to a name... it may be that a name will have a legal claim for damages against the members agent or managing agent or both."

In "exceptional circumstances" underwriting limits can be broken without any fault on the part of the underwriters. In particular, limits are fixed in sterling but most of Lloyd's premiums are paid in foreign currencies, subject to exchange fluctuations.

Chamber seeks further easing of VAT rules

By Sally White

Further relaxations on the levy of value-added tax are called for in the Finance Bill by the London Chamber of Commerce.

These are the abolition of the tax on building repairs and maintenance and the lifting of the sales level at which small businesses must report to Customs and Excise. It also advocates the derating of empty industrial plant.

The LCCI sent a letter to the Chancellor on Friday welcoming the measures proposed in the Budget, but calling for the urgent consideration of these suggestions, and the lowering and stabilizing of electricity costs.

These moves would be "simple to execute, low cost in absolute terms, and highly cost-effective in industrial cost and employment creation terms," Mr Tommy Macpherson, chairman of the LCCI's economic affairs committee, said in his letter to Sir Geoffrey Howe.

Mr Macpherson said the abolition of VAT on building repairs and maintenance would

Commodity agreement appears vindicated

Tin poised to break £10,000 barrier

By Michael Prest

Fainthearted elements who doubt the value and efficacy of commodity agreements are being invited at the moment to suspend their disbelief. Tin prices are at unprecedented heights and rising, and much of the credit is being claimed by and indeed attributed to the International Tin Agreement.

At the close of business on Friday the London price for metal for delivery in three months stood at £9,206 a tonne, a rise of some £21 on the day. There was a reasonable change or premium over cash tin of about £50. Although business was fairly subdued, the tone of the market was optimistic, and the talk was of the price topping £10,000 a tonne.

To put all this in perspective, it is worth remembering that in February of last year, the peak of the infamous market manipulation, the highest price achieved was just less than

£9,000 a tonne. But without much fuss the price has risen by approximately £1,800 since the end of 1982.

Most primary producers would be jumping with joy if their commodities had shown a similar appreciation. After all, higher and more stable raw material prices are a cornerstone of Third World architecture and are on balance crucial to a world wracked by apparently structural payments and debt imbalances.

But how much of the rise in tin prices has been engineered by the International Tin Agreement and is the operation an unqualified success? There are at least some *a priori* reasons for arguing that the apparent effectiveness of the pact is costly for some members and that strains are appearing.

Followers of the market offer three reasons for the current

strength of tin: the ITA, the depreciation of the pound, and even some signs of increased consumer demand. The important question, clearly, is which of these - or what new factors - could carry the price above £10,000 a tonne?

On the face of it the decisive force is the ITA. After the manipulative bubble burst last year the price tumbled in London by £3,500 tonnes. In June it touched cash price of £5,435 a tonne, the lowest for five years. The sixth ITA hung in the balance and rumours circulated that the Mr Pieter de Koning, the buffer stock manager, could not support the market any longer.

But help was at hand. In April the International Tin Council imposed a 15 per cent export cut, and when the sixth agreement came into force at the beginning of July the quota was raised to 36 per cent. Mines

From Bailey Morris, Washington

show a revised inflation rate of 4.5 per cent instead of the 5.6 per cent rate predicted earlier, place the administration in the middle of the range of forecast made by private and government economists.

Some administration officials had pressed the Council of

Economic Advisers to produce an even more optimistic official forecast of growth of 5.5 per cent this year. But Mr Martin Feldstein, the council's chairman, insisted on the compromise figure because of continued uncertainty over the strength and duration of the United States recovery.

The revised 4.7 per cent forecast is dependent on accelerated growth, fuelled by confident consumer spending in the second half of the year. But in the short run there are continued and substantial uncertainties about the April-May quarter in the wake of February data which disclosed that growth had slowed. Even at 4.7 per cent - a rate which would add about 500,000 additional jobs by the end of the year - the recovery now under way would be about two percentage points slower than the average post-Second World War upturn.

The role of the civil reserve board in sustaining and nurturing the recovery is therefore critical.

In recent weeks short-term United States interest rates have risen about half a point, largely because of what market analysts believe to be a slight reining in of credit by the Central Bank.

Against the Deutsche mark and yen, however, sterling would have to fall by 21 per cent to restore the 1977 level of competitiveness.



MacGregor: Turned down two increments

Approval today for MacGregor move

Mr Ian MacGregor, chairman of the British Steel Corporation, is expected to be confirmed today as next head of the National Coal Board.

The appointment follows several weeks of hard bargaining between the Government and the New York investment bank of Lazard Freres of which Mr MacGregor is a partner.

Lazard has insisted on another transfer fee contract

similar to the £1.8m deal it clinched with the Department of Industry when Mr MacGregor accepted the steel job in 1980. The money, most of which will not be paid until 1984 and 1985, will not benefit Mr MacGregor directly although he still commands a share in Lazard's profits.

Announcement of Mr MacGregor's switch from steel to coal will be made in the House

of Commons by Mr Nigel Lawson, the Energy Secretary.

Mr MacGregor's salary at the NCB, where he will replace Mr Norman Siddall, will be more than the £48,000 a year he gets at the BSC but it would not be as high as he could earn in the private sector.

He has already turned down two annual increments while at the BSC.

Co-ops in line for EEC help

By Derek Harris
Commercial Editor

EEC cash help is likely soon for work in developing United Kingdom co-operatives, many of them in manufacturing, following a big upturn in the number of co-operatives being formed.

The Co-operative Development Agency (CDA), the Government-funded body for advising and promoting co-operatives in Britain, is in line to get £52,000 under a recommendation from the EEC Social Fund. The final decision is to be taken by the Council of Ministers.

The grant would increase the CDA's cash backing by more than a quarter, as Government funding is presently pegged at £200,000 a year. But since the CDA was reorganised a year ago there have been a number of executives seconded to CDA work by private sector companies on a salary-paid basis. This has given CDA a working budget worth about £300,000 overall.

The CDA will be able to use the EEC cash for training co-operatives in business skills in assisted areas of the UK. There is a chance of the EEC aid being extended subsequently.

Hanson offer 'worth less than rival bid'

By Our Financial Staff

Hanson Trust's mainly share offer for the embattled UDS retailing group could not be underwritten for more than 160p a share according to Bassishaw, the rival bidder for the company.

Underwriting at 160p would value Hanson's five-for-eight share offer, topped up last week with 20p in cash, at the equivalent of 120p per UDS share, well below the 130p offered by Bassishaw. Even underwriting at 170p would value the shares at only 126p.

If the offer was underwritten it would mean UDS shareholders effectively had a cash alternative to the Hanson share and cash offer. But if the underwriter, who would accept the new Hanson shares, is prepared to pay out a maximum of only 160p, the Hanson offer

looks a lot less attractive than Bassishaw's 130p in cash.

Bassishaw, which holds 15 per cent of UDS, is adamant that it would not hold Hanson paper, but would dump the shares in the market, which would have a depressing effect on the price.

There are also worries that other UDS shareholders would dump their Hanson shares if they accept that bid.

Bassishaw's principals, Mr Gerald Ronson and Mr Cyril Spencer, will ask to meet Sir Robert Clark, UDS chairman, and Mr Stuart Lyons, managing director, today to put these points to try to get board endorsement for the Bassishaw bid.

Contrary to speculation, Sir Robert Clark is not enthusiastic about the Hanson bid.

deal such a blow to the black economy that there could be a net gain to the revenue. Additionally, it would remove anomalies, and stimulate employment.

Presently a number of small companies must report to Customs and Excise to prove that they are not liable. The Chamber suggests that the exempt level for payment should be £20,000, up £2,000 from the Budget turnover figure, and that reporting should not start until turnover is £12,000.

had to reduce production or stockpile, and Western output of tin in concentrate is likely to decline from 190,000 tonnes last year to 160,000 in 1983.

Nevertheless, the present relatively cheerful atmosphere in the tin market can be sustained only if real consumer demand continues, and that, of course, fundamentally depends on the American economy. Without such demand strains could appear in the agreement.

The source of tension is the costs incurred by the mines and governments imposing export restrictions. As prices rise it is tempting to ease of abolish export controls, especially as producers such as the Cornish mines which are not parties to the production side of the ITA are enjoying greatly increased profits. Commodity agreement sceptics have still to be convinced.

Offshore oil rig use declines

New York (AP-Dow Jones) - The utilization rate of offshore mobile drilling rigs dropped below 80 per cent, all over the world this week. This appears to be moving closer to the low of 75 per cent in June 1976, according to trade sources.

Although use for the week ending Friday was 79.6 per cent, there are 143 rigs idle and available for work, or 63 more than in June 1976.

For the similar period last month, world-wide use was 80.7 per cent with 134 units idle. At present, the total world fleet is 702 rigs, a 119 per cent increase over the fleet of mid-1976.

The use of offshore mobile drilling rigs in the Gulf of Mexico has slipped by one rig, setting an all-time low rate for the fourth consecutive week. Use for the week was 66.7 per cent. Of a total fleet of 207 Gulf rigs, 69 are idle.

The Gulf fleet was reduced by one with the mobilization of a semi-submersible to the United States west coast.

Last week, use of offshore mobile drilling rigs in the Gulf stood at 67.3 per cent for the similar period last month, the use stood at 70 per cent with 62 rigs idle and available.

Of the 120 units in the Mediterranean, North Sea and other European areas, 23 mobile rigs are now idle.

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Walls, Alan
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Darlington Borough Council,
Town Hall, Darlington,
Telephone: 0325 60651.



Chairman and deputy named at Triplex

Mr Frank Merry has become an assistant managing director of J. Lyons & Company. Mr Merry is in charge of Lyons Tetley with responsibility for the other British European companies, which, together with Lyons Tetley, form the grocery sector.

	Per	Buying Yields
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Convertible Loans					Prem
					Disc
BOC Corp	9	01/06	154	5,600	2.4
Bojiac	9	05/01	81	4,453	0.6
RAE	9	05/01	146	6,056	0.6
Habitat M	9	08/01	183	5,070	2.9
Hamm-T	9	01/06	196	4,897	-2.1
Imp Group	8	05/00	85	9,155	-0.7
Kid's	7	03/93	77	9,777	-3.2
Rio Tinto	9	05/00	117	8,075	12.7
Therm EMI	7	02/99	137	7,231	12.3
Land Sea	10	00/95	218	4,468	-3.3

OPTIONS

OPTION PREMIUMS (values by Condit)		
1. Estimated commodity futures, puts and calls		
2. Estimated trading profit (loss) except on puts, in percent per year		
	One month	Three months
1. Copper		
1. Put	1.0	37.5
2. Call	1.0	1.0
3. Net	0.0	36.5
2. Aluminum		
1. Put	1.1	1.0
2. Call	0.0	15.0
3. Net	1.1	14.0
3. Corn		
1. Put	1.0	1.0
2. Call	1.0	1.0
3. Net	0.0	0.0
4. Wheat		
1. Put	1.0	1.0
2. Call	1.0	1.0
3. Net	0.0	0.0
2. TRADE OPTIONS		
1. Bonds prices quoted in index points and cents		
2. Estimated trading profit (loss) in percent per year		
	One month	Three months
1. U.S. Govt		
1. Put	1.0	1.0
2. Call	0.5	2.0
3. Net	0.5	1.0
2. Foreign		
1. Put	1.0	1.0
2. Call	0.5	2.0
3. Net	0.5	1.0
3. Gold prices quoted in index points and cents		
	One month	Three months
1. Put	1.0	1.0
2. Call	1.0	1.0
3. Net	0.0	0.0
4. Oil prices quoted in index points and cents		
	One month	Three months
1. Put	1.0	1.0
2. Call	1.0	1.0
3. Net	0.0	0.0
5. Sugar prices quoted in index points and cents		
	One month	Three months
1. Put	1.0	1.0
2. Call	1.0	1.0
3. Net	0.0	0.0
6. Wheat prices quoted in index points and cents		
	One month	Three months
1. Put	1.0	1.0
2. Call	1.0	1.0
3. Net	0.0	0.0

SEN Bank 101.0%

Barclays	101 ³ / ₈ %
BCCL	101 ¹ / ₂ %
Consolidated Crds	11 ¹ / ₂ %
C. Heare & Co	101 ³ / ₈ %
Lloyds Bank	101 ¹ / ₂ %
Midland Bank	101 ¹ / ₂ %
Nat Westminster	101 ¹ / ₂ %
TSB	101 ¹ / ₂ %
Williams & Glyn's	101 ³ / ₈ %

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £50,000, 7-14 days 101¹/₂% up to £50,000, 15-30 days 101³/₈% and over.

1000

Year	Company	1st Place	2nd Place	3rd Place	Gross Sales	Ytd %	Actual
4-5-51	Wm Brit Ind Ord	139	-2	6.4	4.8	8.1	
5-1-51	Wm Brit Ind CULS	154	-2	10.0	6.5	7.3	
3-7-51	Airpump Group	34	-	6.1	9.5	7.7	
3-7-51	Armstrong Rhodes	34	-	3.3	12.6	3.8	
4-1-51	Randall Hall	203	+1	11.4	3.7	12.9	
4-1-51	C.F. 111% Cons Pref	135	+1	13.7	11.6		
7-2-51	Cinderling Cons	210	-30	17.6	8.4	-	
4-2-51	Peabody Services	52	-	6.0	11.5	3.4	
4-2-51	Frank H. H. H.	87	+1	6.7	10.1	7.6	
4-2-51	Frank H. H. H.	87	+1	6.7	10.1	7.3	
4-2-51	Frederick Parker	67	-	7.1	10.6	4.2	
4-2-51	George Blair	34	-1	-	-	5.9	
4-2-51	Ind Prec Castings	158	-	7.3	9.2	10.1	
4-2-51	Ind Prec Castings	158	-	15.7	9.4	-	
7-1-51	Jackson Group	143	+1	7.5	5.2	4.4	
7-1-51	James Burroughs	190	+5	9.0	4.9	14.1	
7-1-51	Robert Jenkins	150	-4	20.0	13.3	1.6	
7-1-51	Suttons "A"	93	-	10.3	8.5	9.5	
7-1-51	Todd & C. Cardile	114	-	11.4	10.0	5.1	
4-2-51	T. Leach Holdings	26	-	0.6	1.8	-	
8-4-51	Walker Alexander	66	-	6.1	6.3	4.7	
6-1-51	W. S. Yates	264	+1	17.4	6.7	4.1	

How a bank rescue pulled Wellman back from the brink of disaster

February: Kleinwort Benson tells the company to produce its own longterm strategy. These and other figures are reviewed

... This starts a three-week timescale leading up to last Wednesday's announcement.

March 22: Mr Alan Hopkins, the chairman, resigns. He supported buying the US

Early on, the company expected the US recession would pass and customers return. It hoped optimistically, that its problems would solve themselves. It took a long time for the company to realize that it was heading for disaster.

between the banks. Last August, it became apparent that the Federal Reserve intended to switch away from targeting the growth of money aggregates and to move back to the long-discredited policy of targeting interest rates.

Thus, the Federal Reserve has the need and the excuse to minimize money growth. The immediate effect of the change, when it comes in full force, will

Maxwell Newton

Bio-Isolates signs credibility deal

● Hard on the heels of "The USM in Perspective" confer-

Unlisted Securities

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week
13.5m	A & G Security	273	-25
1,093,000	Carb. Int'l	10	-3

Gross Div div yld pence % P/E	Capitalization £ Company
26 18 51.7	5,872,000 Good Relations
53 26 8	782,600 Goshawk Ltd

Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div payout	Div yld %	P/E	Capitalization £ C
178	..	1.8	2.9	45.5	330,000 P
208	..	5.4 ¹	2.7		2,700,000 P

Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week end	Gross div pnce	Div yld %	P/E
Markfield Food in Paris	11 45	+2	..	..	..

The Finance Bill, to be published next Wednesday will state that investors in the shares dealt in by licensed dealers will qualify for tax relief under the Government's new Business Expansion Scheme.

Hilaire Gomer

But BLO still has its followers and many believe that if Mr. Belmont can make use of

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week
13.5m	A & G Security	273	-25
1,990,000	ACSIS Jewel	20	-3
7,280,000	Aerospace Eng	182	+1
10.0m	Aldicom Int	93	+3

Gross Div div yld pence % P/E	Capitalization £	Company
26 10 51.7	5,872,000	Good Relations
23 26.5 ..	788,000	Gradinger Ltd
13.9% 77.11.6	1,217,000	Greenwich Cable
0 83 69.4	843,000	Guernsey Air Seal

Price	Ch'gs	Gross	Div		Capitalization	
last	on	div	%	P/E	£	C
Friday	week	month				
178	..	3.6	2.0	45.5	330,000	P
200	..	5.40	2.7	..	2,780,000	P
45	+5	..	..	..	2,540,000	P
125	+15	..	..	76.7	3,380,000	P

Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
Markfield Pkwy	11	+2	..	..	..
Act Petrol	45				
Maple Dance	128	+3	8.0%	6.3	14.6
Media City	154	+15	8.0%	5.2	16.6

Capitalization	Price last	Ch'ge on	Gro di
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	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF	AG	AH	AI	AJ	AK	AL	AM	AN	AO	AP	AQ	AR	AS	AT	AU	AV	AW	AX	AY	AZ	BA	BB	BC	BD	BE	BF	BG	BH	BI	BJ	BK	BL	BM	BN	BO	BP	BQ	BR	BS	BT	BU	BV	BW	BX	BY	BZ	CA	CB	CC	CD	CE	CF	CG	CH	CI	CJ	CK	CL	CM	CN	CO	CP	CQ	CR	CS	CT	CU	CV	CW	CX	CY	CZ	DA	DB	DC	DD	DE	DF	DG	DH	DI	DJ	DK	DL	DM	DN	DO	DP	DQ	DR	DS	DT	DU	DV	DW	DX	DY	DZ	EA	EB	EC	ED	EE	EF	EG	EH	EI	EJ	EK	EL	EM	EN	EO	EP	EQ	ER	ES	ET	EU	EV	EW	EX	EY	EZ	FA	FB	FC	FD	FE	FF	FG	FH	FI	FJ	FK	FL	FM	FN	FO	FP	FQ	FR	FS	FT	FU	FV	FW	FX	FY	FZ	GA	GB	GC	GD	GE	GF	GG	GH	GI	GJ	GK	GL	GM	GN	GO	GP	GQ	GR	GS	GT	GU	GV	GW	GX	GY	GZ	HA	HB	HC	HD	HE	HF	HG	HH	HI	HJ	HK	HL	HM	HN	HO	HP	HQ	HR	HS	HT	HU	HV	HW	HX	HY	HZ	IA	IB	IC	ID	IE	IF	IG	IH	II	IJ	IK	IL	IM	IN	IO	IP	IQ	IR	IS	IT	IU	IV	IW	IX	IY	IZ	JA	JB	JC	JD	JE	JF	JG	JH	JI	JJ	JK	JL	JM	JN	JO	JP	JQ	JR	JS	JT	JU	JV	JW	JX	JY	JZ	KA	KB	KC	KD	KE	KF	KG	KH	KI	KJ	KK	KL	KM	KN	KO	KP	KQ	KR	KS	KT	KU	KV	KW	KX	KY	KZ	LA	LB	LC	LD	LE	LF	LG	LH	LI	LJ	LK	LL	LM	LN	LO	LP	LQ	LR	LS	LT	LU	LV	LW	LX	LY	LZ	MA	MB	MC	MD	ME	MF	MG	MH	MI	MJ	MK	ML	MM	MN	MO	MP	MQ	MR	MS	MT	MU	MV	MW	MX	MY	MZ	NA	NB	NC	ND	NE	NF	NG	NH	NI	NJ	NK	NL	NM	NN	NO	NP	NQ	NR	NS	NT	NU	NV	NW	NX	NY	NZ	OA	OB	OC	OD	OE	OF	OG	OH	OI	OJ	OK	OL	OM	ON	OO	OP	OQ	OR	OS	OT	OU	OV	OW	OX	OY	OZ	PA	PB	PC	PD	PE	PF	PG	PH	PI	PJ	PK	PL	PM	PN	PO	PP	PQ	PR	PS	PT	PU	PV	PW	PX	PY	PZ	QA	QB	QC	QD	QE	QF	QG	QH	QI	QJ	QK	QL	QM	QN	QO	QP	QQ	QR	QS	QT	QU	QV	QW	QX	QY	QZ	RA	RB	RC	RD	RE	RF	RG	RH	RI	RJ	RK	RL	RM	RN	RO	RP	RQ	RR	RS	RT	RU	RV	RW	RX	RY	RZ	SA	SB	SC	SD	SE	SF	SG	SH	SI	SJ	SK	SL	SM	SN	SO	SP	SQ	SR	SS	ST	SU	SV	SW	SX	SY	SZ	TA	TB	TC	TD	TE	TF	TG	TH	TI	TJ	TK	TL	TM	TN	TO	TP	TQ	TR	TS	TT	TU	TV	TW	TX	TY	TZ	UA	UB	UC	UD	UE	UF	UG	UH	UI	UJ	UK	UL	UM	UN	UO	UP	UQ	UR	US	UT	UU	UV	UW	UX	UY	UZ	VA	VB	VC	VD	VE	VF	VG	VH	VI	VJ	VK	VL	VM	VN	VO	VP	VQ	VR	VS	VT	VU	VV	VW	VX	VY	VZ	WA	WB	WC	WD	WE	WF	WG	WH	WI	WJ	WK	WL	WM	WN	WO	WP	WQ	WR	WS	WT	WU	WV	WW	WX	WY	WZ	XA	XB	XC	XD	XE	XF	XG	XH	XI	XJ	XK	XL	XM	XN	XO	XP	XQ	XR	XS	XT	XU	XV	XW	XX	XY	XZ	YA	YB	YC	YD	YE	YF	YG	YH	YI	YJ	YK	YL	YM	YN	YO	YP	YQ	YR	YS	YT	YU	YV	YW	YX	YZ	ZA	ZB	ZC	ZD	ZE	ZF	ZG	ZH	ZI	ZJ	ZK	ZL	ZM	ZN	ZO	ZP	ZQ	ZR	ZS	ZT	ZU	ZV	ZW	ZX	ZY	ZZ
13.3m	A & G Security	273	-2	-3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-</																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						

Div yld	Capitalization	Price last
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Yr	Pr	Stk	Company	Price
1987	53.7	3,872,000	Good Reprints	178
1986	52.0	1,000,000	Graphic Arts	178
1985	57.7	1,210,000	Greenwich Cable	425
1984	57.1	1,210,000	Greenwich Cable	425
1983	56.0	1,210,000	Greenwich Cable	425
1982	54.1	1,210,000	Greenwich Cable	425
1981	52.0	1,210,000	Greenwich Cable	425
1980	50.0	1,210,000	Greenwich Cable	425
1979	48.0	1,210,000	Greenwich Cable	425
1978	46.0	1,210,000	Greenwich Cable	425
1977	44.0	1,210,000	Greenwich Cable	425
1976	42.0	1,210,000	Greenwich Cable	425
1975	40.0	1,210,000	Greenwich Cable	425
1974	38.0	1,210,000	Greenwich Cable	425
1973	36.0	1,210,000	Greenwich Cable	425
1972	34.0	1,210,000	Greenwich Cable	425
1971	32.0	1,210,000	Greenwich Cable	425
1970	30.0	1,210,000	Greenwich Cable	425
1969	28.0	1,210,000	Greenwich Cable	425
1968	26.0	1,210,000	Greenwich Cable	425
1967	24.0	1,210,000	Greenwich Cable	425
1966	22.0	1,210,000	Greenwich Cable	425
1965	20.0	1,210,000	Greenwich Cable	425
1964	18.0	1,210,000	Greenwich Cable	425
1963	16.0	1,210,000	Greenwich Cable	425
1962	14.0	1,210,000	Greenwich Cable	425
1961	12.0	1,210,000	Greenwich Cable	425
1960	10.0	1,210,000	Greenwich Cable	425
1959	8.0	1,210,000	Greenwich Cable	425
1958	6.0	1,210,000	Greenwich Cable	425
1957	4.0	1,210,000	Greenwich Cable	425
1956	2.0	1,210,000	Greenwich Cable	425
1955	1.0	1,210,000	Greenwich Cable	425
1954	0.5	1,210,000	Greenwich Cable	425
1953	0.2	1,210,000	Greenwich Cable	425
1952	0.1	1,210,000	Greenwich Cable	425
1951	0.0	1,210,000	Greenwich Cable	425
1950	0.0	1,210,000	Greenwich Cable	425
1949	0.0	1,210,000	Greenwich Cable	425
1948	0.0	1,210,000	Greenwich Cable	425
1947	0.0	1,210,000	Greenwich Cable	425
1946	0.0	1,210,000	Greenwich Cable	425
1945	0.0	1,210,000	Greenwich Cable	425
1944	0.0	1,210,000	Greenwich Cable	425
1943	0.0	1,210,000	Greenwich Cable	425
1942	0.0	1,210,000	Greenwich Cable	425
1941	0.0	1,210,000	Greenwich Cable	425
1940	0.0	1,210,000	Greenwich Cable	425
1939	0.0	1,210,000	Greenwich Cable	425
1938	0.0	1,210,000	Greenwich Cable	425
1937	0.0	1,210,000	Greenwich Cable	425
1936	0.0	1,210,000	Greenwich Cable	425
1935	0.0	1,210,000	Greenwich Cable	425
1934	0.0	1,210,000	Greenwich Cable	425
1933	0.0	1,210,000	Greenwich Cable	425
1932	0.0	1,210,000	Greenwich Cable	425
1931	0.0	1,210,000	Greenwich Cable	425
1930	0.0	1,210,000	Greenwich Cable	425
1929	0.0	1,210,000	Greenwich Cable	425
1928	0.0	1,210,000	Greenwich Cable	425
1927	0.0	1,210,000	Greenwich Cable	425
1926	0.0	1,210,000	Greenwich Cable	425
1925	0.0	1,210,000	Greenwich Cable	425
1924	0.0	1,210,000	Greenwich Cable	425
1923	0.0	1,210,000	Greenwich Cable	425
1922	0.0	1,210,000	Greenwich Cable	425
1921	0.0	1,210,000	Greenwich Cable	425
1920	0.0	1,210,000	Greenwich Cable	425
1919	0.0	1,210,000	Greenwich Cable	425
1918	0.0	1,210,000	Greenwich Cable	425
1917	0.0	1,210,000	Greenwich Cable	425
1916	0.0	1,210,000	Greenwich Cable	425
1915	0.0	1,210,000	Greenwich Cable	425
1914	0.0	1,210,000	Greenwich Cable	425
1913	0.0	1,210,000	Greenwich Cable	425
1912	0.0	1,210,000	Greenwich Cable	425

Ch'ge Gross Div on div yld net profit of 10%	Capitalization 5 Germany
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[illegible]

Price	Ch'ge	Gross	Div	quality
last	on	div	yld	Govern
Endow	week	annou	C. B/R	

[illegible]

for tax relief under the
ment's new Business

Country	Price	YTD
Germany	104.00	10.74
France	103.67	10.71
Italy	103.75	10.31
Japan	105.00	10.70
U.K.	105.00	10.71
Spain	105.00	10.71
Sweden	105.00	10.71
Norway	105.00	10.71
Denmark	105.00	10.71
Belgium	105.00	10.71
Netherlands	105.00	10.71
Portugal	105.00	10.71
Greece	105.00	10.71
Switzerland	105.00	10.71
Austria	105.00	10.71
Finland	105.00	10.71
Ireland	105.00	10.71
Poland	105.00	10.71
Czech Republic	105.00	10.71
Slovak Republic	105.00	10.71
Hungary	105.00	10.71
Slovenia	105.00	10.71
Croatia	105.00	10.71
Serbia	105.00	10.71
Bosnia and Herzegovina	105.00	10.71
Montenegro	105.00	10.71
Albania	105.00	10.71
Moldova	105.00	10.71
Romania	105.00	10.71
Bulgaria	105.00	10.71
Ukraine	105.00	10.71
Belarus	105.00	10.71
Lithuania	105.00	10.71
Latvia	105.00	10.71
Estonia	105.00	10.71
Armenia	105.00	10.71
Georgia	105.00	10.71
Azerbaijan	105.00	10.71
Kazakhstan	105.00	10.71
Uzbekistan	105.00	10.71
Tajikistan	105.00	10.71
Kyrgyzstan	105.00	10.71
Turkmenistan	105.00	10.71
Yemen	105.00	10.71
Oman	105.00	10.71
Qatar	105.00	10.71
Bahrain	105.00	10.71
Kuwait	105.00	10.71
Saudi Arabia	105.00	10.71
U.A.E.	105.00	10.71
Israel	105.00	10.71
Lebanon	105.00	10.71
Syria	105.00	10.71
Jordan	105.00	10.71
Palestine	105.00	10.71
Yemen	105.00	10.71
Somalia	105.00	10.71
Ethiopia	105.00	10.71
DRC	105.00	10.71
Congo	105.00	10.71
Angola	105.00	10.71
Nigeria	105.00	10.71
Cameroon	105.00	10.71
Cote d'Ivoire	105.00	10.71
Ghana	105.00	10.71
Senegal	105.00	10.71
Gambia	105.00	10.71
Sierra Leone	105.00	10.71
Liberia	105.00	10.71
Ivory Coast	105.00	10.71
Upper Volta	105.00	10.71
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	Dom.	Price	Yield
4-4-1947	133.70	52.34	3.94
1950	100.00	5.95	
1951	100.00	5.95	
1952	87.30	19.04	
1953	100.00	5.95	
1954	80.58	30.25	
1955	100.00	11.15	
1956	99.50	14.97	
1957	99.50	21.29	
4-5-1957	95.50	25.25	
	83.25	301.25	

	Price	Yield
1950	102.55	7.56
1951	100.15	7.71
1952	98.50	7.87
1953	101.12	7.89

DATE NOTES

	Price	Current Yield
1948	102.80	10.22
	100.70	10.36
	100.15	9.50
37	100.70	10.13
	99.00	9.28
	96.75	9.69
50	100.85	10.29
	99.80	9.75
52	103.75	10.11
1953	100.25	9.79
55	100.37	9.65
56	99.50	9.82

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FOOTBALL: THE SOUR TASTE OF SUCCESS IN THE LEAGUE (MILK) CUP

United have fair cause to cry over spilt milk

By David Miller

The skill at which football executives manage the time these days is in writing its own epitaph. It did so again at Wembley, having taken £735,000 off the public in gate money and then further corrupting what used to be known as British fair play. Similar conduct was the public's money by a bank would bring charges of misappropriation.

When Sir Matt Busby and Bobby Charlton, together with Jimmy Hill, last season were at the request of the Football League, their recommendations for law changes to improve the image of the game, they hardly have expected that within the year another glaring incident in support of the "penalty free kick" they advocated would be suffered by Busby's and Charlton's own club, Manchester United.

When Bob Paisley went up the steps at Wembley to a less than royal box to collect his team's trophy, whereas Sir Bobby, though with more romantic justification for doing so, had refused on the occasion of the European Cup triumph in 1968, he must have known in his heart that while undeniably the better team had won, they had in one conspicuous instance failed in doing so.

Busby's Charlton Hill advocated a penalty for foul intended to prevent a probable goal even when committed outside the penalty area. The suggestion was rejected by those entrusted with the future of the game - its acceptance would have anyway been overruled by the International Board, as it has been implemented Manchester United, and not Liverpool, would probably have won the 1983 League Milk Cup with a penalty for Grobbelaar's gross foul in the 55th minute.

At the very least, consistency with this season's principle of scoring, if those who commit fouls demanded Grobbelaar's departure and what would then have been Liverpool's prospects during extra-time? It was the same question which was asked when West Germany beat France last summer.

How many people would continue to watch golf if Ballesteros, arriving all square with the green, and leaving his approach 20 feet short, picked up his opponent's ball and threw it in a bunker and was allowed to take two putts for victory? There is little difference but when it comes to football, the difference is that the World Cup, what's the odd domestic trophy between friends or enemies?

Once upon a time I used to think that Grobbelaar was the best of our referees until he failed to send off Willie Young for that obscene foul on Paul Allen in the 1980 FA Cup final. It seemed that "Country" had come to his senses in keeping with the others involved in this season's purge, when we read on Saturday evening an interview in which he claimed that if anyone that afternoon pulled down a potential goal-scorer "he'll go, no doubt about it." Ah, well. Action speaks louder than words. Are we really to believe that the pound in the football supporter's pocket is safe?

Bert Millichip, the FA chair-

The men who tickled Atlas's armpits and shattered the globe

By Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent

Liverpool.....2
Manchester United.....1
(After extra time)

If the red colours of Liverpool were tied to one battle of the League (Milk) Cup for the third successive year on Saturday, the black ribbons of fate hung from the other, Manchester United's challenge, already torn severely by Robson's absence, was cut in half by Moran's withdrawal and then shredded by McQueen's injury.

As if the odds in favour of the holders were not stacked as high as Wembley's twin towers, the referee added injustice to the pile. George Courtney so strongly empowered was to act when Young cruelly felled Allen in the 1980 FA Cup Final but, deciding not to send off Grobbelaar on Saturday, he made a mockery of the League's new regulation.

United's burden was heavy enough and, in being forced to endure an extra half hour of hard labour, it was as though Atlas had been asked to hold the globe on his shoulders while being tickled under the armpits. The task, not surprisingly, proved beyond them but they may be able to repair their shattered world in the same arena at the end of the season.

Life at the Kop over the next two months, as it was on this occasion, will be less worrying, equally ambitious and more comfortable. Having presented yet another piece of silverware to Bob Paisley on his Wembley farewell, they can afford almost to stroll through before closing his managerial career with a sixth championship victory, their twentieth trophy in the last nine years.

It is their stringent economy, their method in which thoughts of adventure are confined to the final third of the pitch that, allied with their ability, have allowed them to take and maintain such a commanding lead in the lengthy first division programme. The main



Souness is the milk of human kindness to Whelan for delivering the cup

If Lawrenson stood out for his flawless performance, Grobbelaar was to be prominent for less tasteful reasons. After wildly misjudging a cross from Moses in the dying minutes of normal time, only for Whiteside to head into the side netting, he had the galling McQueen with a blatant body-check some 10 yards outside his area.

There was a hint of the thespian art of Latin-America in the way that Grobbelaar stayed down for treatment after the deliberate collision. The punishment, a mere booking, was unsatisfactorily lenient and marred a triumph that was further tarnished by a foul by Lawrenson in the 10th minute. That he should take the ball to the corner and then back it to the centre was so uncharacteristic as to be incomprehensible.

The touching gesture of the captain Souness was more in keeping with Liverpool's tradition of generosity and

Mariner the only England casualty

By Clive White

Apologies for absence from Wednesday's England meeting with Greece were encouragingly few. Last night, the brute Paul Mariner, of Ipswich Town, was the only sure start to withdraw, with more Achilles tendon trouble. But the likely loss of three fringe players (Laurie Tomlinson and Bennett (West Bromwich Albion) robs the evening of some bright, new twinkling stars.

Chamberlain, who has not yet been given a full 90 minutes to display his wares, was in a devilish mood again on Saturday as he blundered into a damaged hamstring. An end to the fun. But his hopes of recovery are good. He scored a cheeky goal and hit the crossbar with a header as he outshone his fellow dark stars of England, Barnes and Blissett. Barnes has definitely withdrawn from the under-21 squad and replaced by his colleague, Callaghan.

Watford crashed 4-0, their heaviest league defeat of the season, as Stoke recaptured their place in the top six and rekindled their fire for Europe. While the big cats were away enjoying the cream at Wembley, Watford were not the only ones to play like mice. Fourth-placed Aston Villa, with a UEFA Cup place a necessity after the disappointments, emotionally and financially, this season, failed to make their class tell against Leeds. Brighton, eleven defeats in 18 away matches is a clear indication of how badly Villa have in this small island never mind to turn.

In the last eight days, Brighton have had a 1-1 draw with Manchester United, Liverpool and now Villa which ought to earn them some reward other than a place in the 'cup' semi-finals.

Remain unbeaten in 12nd position while three of their fellow strugglers caught a breeze to move further up: Ipswich (won 2-1), Birmingham City (won 3-0), Norwich City (draw 1-1). However, Luton, for whom Hill injured his back, appear to be sinking back into the second division after a painfully significant 2-1 defeat by Sunderland, who are riding a wave broken only once in 14 league games.

Apart from Stoke, Southampton and Ipswich consolidated their European claims with away victories, respectively, at the City Ground and Maine Road. Shilton did enough to deny his old pals a point, which they have seen few of in the last 12 matches - six to be exact. For a seemingly bottomless well, Watford were not under-21 squad because of a gashed knee.

The leading three in the second division continue to bob tantalizingly on the horizon. Leeds, who have still not given up hope of some terrible misfortune befalling this trio. But such disasters usually only happen on the big screen of a one-day television screen. Leeds, who are clear leaders of the third division, as Manchester United discovered on Saturday, it is difficult enough achieving success with a seemingly bottomless coffey, never mind empty pockets.

● Tottenham Hotspur are to play Brighton on April 19 at Eastville as part of the third division club's centenary celebrations.

Bayern still in the pack

Bayern Munich suffered a setback in their Bundesliga title chase when they lost to their skipper, Paul Breitner, who after being injured in the top of the table match at Hamburg on Saturday.

Breitner, who scored Bayern's equalizer with a brilliant header, drew in front of 61,000 spectators, is suffering from torn ligaments in his right ankle. Hamburg still lead Bayern by two points and have 36 points from 26 matches.

Borussia Dortmund faltered in their challenge, suffering a 1-1 home defeat by lowly Fortuna Dusseldorf. The Ireland forward, Adi Evendensen, must have felt at home in a match played in driving snow and he headed the winner in off a post four minutes from time.

Barcelona, whose equalizer was back-headed by Bernd Bransch before the interval, gave their new manager, Cesar Luis Menotti, his first victory yesterday, beating their first rivals Real Madrid, 2-1. It was Menotti's third game in charge. A victory against Real from the top of the Spanish first division, allowing Athletic Bilbao to jump to the top after their 4-0 win over Celta Vigo, Bilbao lead with 44 points.

Guilt-edged Bond and City slump

By Vince Wright

Manchester City.....0
Ipswich.....1

Paul Mariner, the Ipswich Town forward and captain, offered Manchester City a modicum of comfort after their eleventh match without a victory by saying that they were not as poor as they looked. "The ball did not run for them. This is what often happens when a team is having a bad run and confidence is low."

From the press box it seemed that City's latest defeat could be put down more to bad play than to misfortune as they continued their nose-dive through the first division. John Henson, the manager, will not need reminding that his side have taken just two points out of the last 17 since he took charge in February, and although he says that "you don't suddenly become a bad team" that is precisely what City have suddenly become.

The first division can ill-afford to lose a well supported club like City, yet their position grows more precarious by the week and they have played more matches than any other team in the league. John Bond, City's former manager, said that because he left the club at a particularly sensitive time, through the FA Cup fourth round defeat at Brighton.

In an attempt to halt the slide Bondson brought back Ranson and Bonas (after two-match suspension) and Hartford while demoting Tuerst to substitute, but in a ragbag of a game Ipswich were City's masters individually and tactically. Ipswich, who are challenging for the European place which once seemed within City's capabilities, captured the points with a typically crisp goal by Wark after 56 minutes. The Scottish midfielder squeezed the ball into the net after a quick move down the right wing.

MANCHESTER CITY: A Williams; R Ranson; P Power; N Reed; K Bond; T Gorton; P Bonas; J Tuerst; K Hartford; C Henson; G Bond. Ipswich: TOWN: P Cooper; G Burley; J Gernon; P Putter; R Owen; J Bonas; W Wark; S McCall; P Mariner; M D'Arcy; K O'Callaghan; K Macken (Shefffield).

Day of reckoning approaches

By Nicholas Harting

Norwich City.....1
West Ham.....1

By some mischievous quirk of the Football League's computer, Norwich City's last game of the season is at home to Brighton on May 14. Fairs have decided that two of the first division's teams in peril must resolve to resolve which - or possibly whether both - of them should drop to the second division, for it is hard to see how either of them could be being relegated to either club.

Norwich are approaching that day of their reckoning, to which extra piquancy is added by the fact that they could lose their FA Cup defeat with so little sophistication and finesse that it is hard to believe that Ken Brown, their manager, is a product of the famous West Ham managerial academy. Privately, Brown must win at the tactics he asked of his players against his former club and indeed in the general attempt to struggle clear.

With O'Neill, their schemer, far

Goal that may have netted title

By Hugh Taylor

As the run-in to the championship developed into the most exciting since the inauguration of the Scottish premier division seven years ago, the three leading clubs allowed themselves to be affected by tension on Saturday.

Although Aberdeen were the most successful of the teams engaged in the battle at the top, they were losing 1-0 to Morton at the boggy ground of Cappellow with only 10 minutes to go. And after their substitute, Watson, had scored the winning goal with only seconds left.

Nevertheless that splendid effort put Aberdeen back at the top of the table with 44 points, one more than Celtic and two ahead of Dundee United. Naturally their manager, Alex Ferguson, was delighted. "That was a brilliant goal," he said, "and it is indeed the goal that might win us the title."

On the other hand, after Celtic, who had led the field for so long, dropped a point at home against St. Mirren, Provan equalling only eight minutes left in the game, Celtic and two ahead of Dundee United. Naturally their manager, Alex Ferguson, was delighted. "That was a brilliant goal," he said, "and it is indeed the goal that might win us the title."

Millwall cling on

Millwall 2 Wigan 0

Millwall's lowest league crowd of the season - 2,772 - yesterday saw them keep alive faint hopes of avoiding relegation from the third division. The team, including nine newcomers, produced a gritty performance which belied their bottom-of-the-table position.

Two of the new boys Orlowski and Bremner were in for Neal to hold her service only once as she swept to her 12th successive victory over her in the last eight years.

Mrs Lloyd in the final of the Australian open last December - her only defeat by Mrs Lloyd in their last seven meetings.

Mrs Lloyd allowed Mrs King to hold her service only once as she swept to her 12th successive victory over her in the last eight years.

Luton making all the wrong moves

By Paul Harrison

Luton Town.....1
Sunderland.....1

Pity poor Luton; condemned by their own pitch to play in a way that is not best for them, they floundered deeper into relegation mire.

Despite their manager, said: "The pitch does not help us to play in the way we like to play, to push the ball along the ground. Since we have lost the right to play on the ground at Kenilworth Road is about as productive as tilling the Gobi desert. Luton, long before the end, were losing high balls into the mid-air, in time-honoured if futile desperation.

The pitch, it seems, cannot cope with rain. Luton are looking for a new ground, although not every body seems to favour the idea of moving to Milton Keynes. The only banner on display on Saturday said: "No to Milton Keynes" and a public meeting was planned after the match to discuss the move.

It is hard to see why Luton should want to stay where they are, pitch

Luton making all the wrong moves

and all. Tramping the ground's dingy boundary, which may be a knee on the back and a head on the side, is difficult to escape the conclusion that the club is at present stuck on the wrong side of the tracks.

With Stein absent and still taking a knee on the back and a head on the side, Luton looked mediocre in attack. Neither was their defence particularly solid, with their goalkeeper, Godden, missing the good liberty with the ball on his debut.

Sunderland's opening goal after three minutes was begun and finished by Pickering, who made a knee on the back and a head on the side of the Luton defence. Luton headed themselves back with Horton's penalty when Moss was pulled down by Munro after 26 minutes. A Nicholls cross floated over, Worthington's salmon-leap left his shadow, Elliott, floundering and Pickering picked off the rebound from the crossbar.

The events of two minutes saw the game decided. Nicholls cleared off the line after 74 minutes, and 60

A family occasion

Non-League football's claim to provide family entertainment could take a new dimension in this season's final of the FA Vase. Paul Newman writes.

The first leg of the semi-final round on Saturday VS Rugby, whose side includes the son of their manager, beat Great Yarmouth Town 2-1, and Halesowen Town, who have two brothers and a pair of twins in their squad, beat Burnham by the same score.

VS Rugby (West Midlands League) opened the scoring against Great Yarmouth (Eastern Counties League) after 11 minutes. Steve Knox, the son of Jimmy Knox, their manager, Barnard equalised within 60 seconds, but Crawley restored the lead 10 minutes later. The crowd of 1,177 was a club record for VS Rugby, and nearly 2,600 were at Halesowen for the other Vase match.

Lee Johnson, twin brother of Paul, scored first for Halesowen (West Midlands League) before Graham replied for Burnham (Athenian League). Lee Johnson set up Halesowen's second as Robert Shillcock's brother Robert left out of the side. Burnham played with only 10 men for most of the match, Taylor having been sent off early in the first half.

A driving ambition

Monte Carlo (Agencies) Bjorn Borg, appearing in his last tournament before retiring at the age of 26, will meet the No. 3 seed, Jose-Luis Clerc, of Argentina, in a first-round match here today. The draw for the \$360,000 clay court tournament was made yesterday by Borg's wife, Mariana.

The Borgs, who live here, are members of the Monte Carlo club. Borg entered the tournament on a wild card, along with the Nastase and Harold Solomon.

In last year's Monte Carlo open, Borg, five times Wimbledon champion and six times winner of the French open, was beaten in the quarter-final round by Yannick Noah, of France, of Czechoslovakia, and Shlomo Glickstein, of Israel.

MILAN: Ivan Lendl won a third set-break 7-4, after spoiling a match point, to defeat the Czechoslovakian, Ivan Lendl, 6-3, 7-5, 6-3. South African, John Curran, 5-7, 6-3, won the final of the Volvo grand prix circuit.

Lendl said recovering after light surgery.

NEW YORK: Martina Navratilova beat Sylvia Hanika, of West Germany, and Chris Lloyd beat Billie Jean King to reach the final of the \$350,000 New York championship on Saturday. Both won 6-1, 6-1. It was Miss Navratilova's 26th consecutive win since she lost to

£4m titles tournament

Long Beach (AFP) - Plans to stage a Formula One grand prix in Australia next year, should be finalized by the end of April. Would-be organizers of the Australian event came to Long Beach to discuss the matter with leaders of the Formula One Constructors' Association (FOCA) which controls the grand prix calendar. There may be a decision before the San Marino grand prix in Imola, Italy, on May 1.

Officials of Caesars Palace and championship auto racing teams announced a 200-mile Indy car race at Las Vegas on Saturday, October 2.

SNOOKER: Ray Reardon qualified for the final of the Irish Masters tournament sponsored by Benson and Hedges, at Goffs, near Dublin at the weekend, beating Alex Higgins 6-3.

CYCLING: Sean Kelly of Ireland had an outstanding win in the Critérium International, a three-stage race in the Beaujolais District. Kelly took the lead by winning the final time trials stage, with a margin of 4 seconds over his Swiss teammate, Gregor Brägger.

Moore will face Roberto Duran, from Panama, who will receive about \$500,000 dollars.

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Melbourne hopes

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Jahan is disqualified

Hiddy Jahan of Pakistan, the world number two, was disqualified during his third round match against fellow countryman Sohail Qaiser in the Patank International squash tournament at Chichester, Surrey, on Saturday.

Halpin writes. Jahan was warned during the opening game for aiming abusive language at the match officials and a repeat performance at the end of the third game led to his dismissal.

Jahan, who won the tournament in 1975, has been a regular visitor to Chichester ever since, but, following the incident, claimed that he would never return. "This is just another example of amateur sports without the knowledge of the finer points of the game," he claimed.

David Lock, the tournament director, extended the hand of friendship to Jahan when he added: "Hiddy has been supporting us ever since we started here in the future, either as a player, spectator or administrator."

Marlene Le Moignan, of Nottingham, avenged her defeat in the final of the British closed championship when she recovered from a 2-0 deficit to beat Alison Cumming, 3-2, in the semi-finals. Miss Le Moignan will meet the top seed Vicki Cardwell of Australia, who had a comfortable straight games victory over the England captain Barbara Diggins.

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95-104 yrs. Career Development

WORTH SCHOOL, SUSSEX

1040, 440 boys, 10-14, 15-16, 17-18, 19-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64, 65-74, 75-84, 85-94, 95-104, 105-114, 115-124, 125-134, 135-144, 145-154, 155-164, 165-174, 175-184, 185-194, 195-204, 205-214, 215-224, 225-234, 235-244, 245-254, 255-264, 265-274, 275-284, 285-294, 295-304, 305-314, 315-324, 325-334, 335-344, 345-354, 355-364, 365-374, 375-384, 385-394, 395-404, 405-414, 415-424, 425-434, 435-444, 445-454, 455-464, 465-474, 475-484, 485-494, 495-504, 505-514, 515-524, 525-534, 535-544, 545-554, 555-564, 565-574, 575-584, 585-594, 595-604, 605-614, 615-624, 625-634, 635-644, 645-654, 655-664, 665-674, 675-684, 685-694, 695-704, 705-714, 715-724, 725-734, 735-744, 745-754, 755-764, 765-774, 775-784, 785-794, 795-804, 805-814, 815-824, 825-834, 835-844, 845-854, 855-864, 865-874, 875-884, 885-894, 895-904, 905-914, 915-924, 925-934, 935-944, 945-954, 955-964, 965-974, 975-984, 985-994, 995-1004, 1005-1014, 1015-1024, 1025-1034, 1035-1044, 1045-1054, 1055-1064, 1065-1074, 1075-1084, 1085-1094, 1095-1104, 1105-1114, 1115-1124, 1125-1134, 1135-1144, 1145-1154, 1155-1164, 1165-1174, 1175-1184, 1185-1194, 1195-1204, 1205-1214, 1215-1224, 1225-1234, 1235-1244, 1245-1254, 1255-1264, 1265-1274, 1275-1284, 1285-1294, 1295-1304, 1305-1314, 1315-1324, 1325-1334, 1335-1344, 1345-1354, 1355-1364, 1365-1374, 1375-1384, 1385-1394, 1395-1404, 1405-1414, 1415-1424, 1425-1434, 1435-1444, 1445-1454, 1455-1464, 1465-1474, 1475-1484, 1485-1494, 1495-1504, 1505-1514, 1515-1524, 1525-1534, 1535-1544, 1545-1554, 1555-1564, 1565-1574, 1575-1584, 1585-1594, 1595-1604, 1605-1614, 1615-1624, 1625-1634, 1635-1644, 1645-1654, 1655-1664, 1665-1674, 1675-1684, 1685-1694, 1695-1704, 1705-1714, 1715-1724, 1725-1734, 1735-1744, 1745-1754, 1755-1764, 1765-1774, 1775-1784, 1785-1794, 1795-1804, 1805-1814, 1815-1824, 1825-1834, 1835-1844, 1845-1854, 1855-1864, 1865-1874, 1875-1884, 1885-1894, 1895-1904, 1905-1914, 1915-1924, 1925-1934, 1935-1944, 1945-1954, 1955-1964, 1965-1974, 1975-1984, 1985-1994, 1995-2004, 2005-2014, 2015-2024, 2025-2034, 2035-2044, 2045-2054, 2055-2064, 2065-2074, 2075-2084, 2085-2094, 2095-2104, 2105-2114, 2115-2124, 2125-2134, 2135-2144, 2145-2154, 2155-2164, 2165-2174, 2175-2184, 2185-2194, 2195-2204, 2205-2214, 2215-2224, 2225-2234, 2235-2244, 2245-2254, 2255-2264, 2265-2274, 2275-2284, 2285-2294, 2295-2304, 2305-2314, 2315-2324, 2325-2334, 2335-2344, 2345-2354, 2355-2364, 2365-2374, 2375-2384, 2385-2394, 2395-2404, 2405-2414, 2415-2424, 2425-2434, 2435-2444, 2445-2454, 2455-2464, 2465-2474, 2475-2484, 2485-2494, 2495-2504, 2505-2514, 2515-2524, 2525-2534, 2535-2544, 2545-2554, 2555-2564, 2565-2574, 2575-2584, 2585-2594, 2595-2604, 2605-2614, 2615-2624, 2625-2634, 2635-2644, 2645-2654, 2655-2664, 2665-2674, 2675-2684, 2685-2694, 2695-2704, 2705-2714, 2715-2724, 2725-2734, 2735-2744, 2745-2754, 2755-2764, 2765-2774, 2775-2784, 2785-2794, 2795-2804, 2805-2814, 2815-2824, 2825-2834, 2835-2844, 2845-2854, 2855-2864, 2865-2874, 2875-2884, 2885-2894, 2895-2904, 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